The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3813. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Comprehensive Review of General Meade's Late Campaign.

The Manner and the Causes of Its Failure.

The Object, the Plan, the Advance, and the Retreat.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
KELLY'S FORD, Va., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

It is essential to the best interests of the country that the public should at once be made thoroughly acquainted with all the facts connected with the late movements of this army—the many obstacles which presented themselves to the Commanding-General, and the frequent disappointments to which he was subjected from the commencement of the march to the final withdrawal of his forces to this side of the Rapidan. To faithfully place these facts before the public, in order that it may approve or disapprove with an intelligent judgment, is the object of this communication.

THE ENEMY'S FORCE AND POSITION.

The force of the enemy consisted of EWELL'S and HILL'S corps and PICKETT'S division, of LONGSTREET'S corps, which was not sent South—not less, in the aggregate, than 50,000 men, while our own, in numbers, was probably somewhat its superior. At the time the Commanding-General ordered the advance, the position of the enemy was as follows: EWELL'S corps had been withdrawn from the lower fords of the Rapidan, and posted behind intrenchments, and on natural vantage ground, his left resting on or near the river, while his right extended toward Orange Court-house, causing his line, as may be seen on the map, to run nearly north and south, and to front toward the east—thus leaving Ely's, Culpepper, Germanna, Jacobs' Mills, and other fords uncovered. HILL'S corps was in the vicinity and south of Orange Court-house, separated from EWELL'S by several miles.

GEN. MEADE'S PLAN.

The object of Gen. MEADE was to cross at the lower fords, and to push his columns rapidly to the south and west, to the vicinity of, and, if possible, beyond Old-Verdierville, in the direction of Orange Court-house, thus gaining the interval between EWELL'S and HILL'S corps, and enabling him to give them battle in detail. It was known by Gen. MEADE that the left of EWELL'S line was well protected by earthworks and the character of the country, but that his right was less guarded, and that the plank-road from Old-Verdierville to Orange Court-house was not strongly covered by his forces.

PRELIMINARY FEATURES OF THE ADVANCE.

With this information, and the above object in view, Gen. MEADE ordered an advance at daylight on the 24th ult., but a severe rain-storm during the preceding night prevented the movement. The notice of the advance in the Washington papers of that date, although premature, neither delayed the movement, nor caused the enemy to change his position, as has been alleged. The enemy probably did not learn of the intended movement until it had commenced, on the 26th of November. On the 26th the roads were in passable condition, and the advance commenced at dawn. In the meantime Gen. MEADE had given orders to the different corps commanders to reconnoitre the respective roads they were to take, and to put them in such a condition that their troops might move with rapidity. This may have been faithfully accomplished by some of the corps commanders, but by others it was neglected, and, on account of this and other causes, serious delays were occasioned. It should also be stated that on the part of some of the subordinate Generals there was an inexcusable ignorance of the direction and termination of the roads over which they were to march, and a want of promptness in pushing forward their commands, which, as the sequel will show, proved fatal to the success of the campaign.

On the morning of the 26th, the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth corps were between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, while the First was on the north of the Rappahannock. The distance to Old Verdierville, from the position of the most remote corps, on the morning of the 26th, was not more than twenty-five miles, and from that of a majority of the corps it was less than twenty. Hence it was not unreasonable for Gen. MEADE to expect that each corps commander would be able to march his troops to the vicinity of this town inside of thirty-four hours, or, at the most, by the noon of the 27th.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The order of march was as follows viz.: The Fifth corps was to cross the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford and proceed to PARKER'S store, on the plank-road to Orange Court-house, and, if possible, to New-Verdierville, a town situated two or three miles, and perhaps still further, in a southerly direction from Old Verdierville. The First corps was to follow the Fifth, and take position in its rear, while the Second was to cross at Germanna Ford, proceed to Robertson's tavern, and, if possible, reach Old Verdierville, thus opening communications, by means of a cross road, passing near Mine Run, with the Fifth corps. The Third corps was to cross at Jacobs' Mill Ford, and push on to Robertson's tavern and take position on the right of the Second, while the Sixth was to follow the Third and take position in its rear, as the reserve of the right wing of the army, as the First was the reserve for the left wing. It might be stated here that one division of the First corps was left to guard the railroad on the north side of the Rappahannock.

THE FIRST DELAY.

The night of the 26th found all the corps across the Rapidan, save the First, which had had the longest distance to march, and which would also have crossed, as it was up in time, if the road upon the opposite side had been free. Friday morning, the 27th, only found the entire army on the south side of the Rapidan. A trifle more than half of the distance had been accomplished in twenty-four hours.

FAILURE OF THE THIRD CORPS TO ARRIVE.

Early Friday morning the army was in motion and its different columns were pushed forward with greater rapidity by more imperative orders. The Second corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. WARREN, reached Robertson's tavern about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, found the enemy, and commenced to ascertain his strength and position by a brisk skirmish fire. In the meantime, he was ordered not to attack till the Third corps, commanded by Gen. FRENCH, should come up. Three or four Aids were sent with dispatches to hurry up this corps, but it did not arrive, and when night came on it was still two or three miles from WARREN.

WHY THE THIRD CORPS DID NOT ARRIVE.

It is proper here to go back and follow the progress of this corps and examine the mishaps and misfortunes which attended its entire march. On the first day, Thursday, it was delayed two or three hours, owing to some difficulty in finding the best and most direct road, and also to the indifferent condition of the route which it passed over. On arriving at the ford it was found impracticable for the crossing of artillery, and hence it became necessary to send it around by Germanna Ford. Again under way, it had not advanced far before it had the misfortune of taking the wrong road, which passed too far to the right, and of meeting JOHNSON'S division of EWELL'S corps, which force held it in check, and again delayed its progress, while it enabled EWELL to rapidly concentrate the balance of his corps on the old turnpike road leading from Robertson's Tavern toward Mine Run, thus preventing the advance of WARREN. Scarcely was it out of this mishap before it again mistook the road, and night coming on found it two or three miles distant from the Second corps.

AN ATTEMPT TO REPAIR THE DELAY.

Gen. MEADE having waited hour after hour for the arrival of the Third corps, and having made use of his Aids, in vain, in endeavoring to hasten its march, at length sent a dispatch, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to Gen. NEWTON, in command of the First corps, which was at this time at PARKER'S store—distant some two or three miles from ROBERTSON'S tavern—ordering him to cross over to the support of the Second corps. This order Gen. NEWTON promptly obeyed, but it was dark by the time his corps arrived in the rear of WARREN, and the fight of the day was over. In the meantime the Sixth corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, had arrived, and it was posted on the right of the Second. On the left, Gen. GREGG, with his cavalry, was gallantly holding in check the advance of HILL'S corps, which had been rapidly pushed forward from Orange Court-house, on the plank-road, passing PARKER'S store. Gen. SYKES, with the Fifth corps, during the afternoon of Friday, was supporting Gen. GREGG.

GEN MEADE'S PLANS ALREADY FRUSTRATED.

Such was the position of the different corps late on Friday night. If Gen. MEADE rested at all on this night he rested under the weight of many and bitter disappointments. All of his plans had been frustrated. The misfortune of the Third corps in taking the wrong road, and meeting JOHNSON'S division, developed the object of Gen. MEADE. The delays in its march, and its failure to support WARREN, enabled EWELL to concentrate, and prevented the advance of the Second corps, which would have separated the two corps of the enemy, and brought our line of battle beyond Mine Run, upon the same ground, and in the same impregnable position which the enemy held the following day. This delay also gave time for HILL to move up to EWELL'S support, and prevented GREGG, SYKES, and NEWTON from swinging around the left of our line, and cutting off all avenues of escape to EWELL'S corps.

A BATTLE STILL THE PURPOSE.

During Friday night Gen. MEADE determined to give the enemy battle in the morning. He had reason to believe that the battle would take place on the line directly in front of the Second corps. Hence, before daylight, the First corps was posted on the left of the Second, and an early attack was ordered. In the meantime the Fifth corps had been ordered over to support the Second, while the Sixth was on our extreme right. The light of the morning revealed the fact that the enemy had during the night abandoned his position in front of WARREN, and fallen back. An advance of our line was at once ordered. This line rapidly pressed forward, passed the enemy's line of earthworks, behind which he had fought the preceding day, and, at length, reached his second line of defence, which was two miles in rear of the first.

CHARACTER OF THE ENEMY'S CHOSEN POSITION.

This line was of the most formidable character. It extended along a prominent range or series of hills for a distance of six or eight miles. This series of hills formed all the angles of a complete fortification, and comprised the essential elements of a fortress. The centre of the line presented four or five well-defined facings of unequal length, occupying a space of more than 3,000 yards, with such angles of defence that the fire of the enemy was able to enfilade every avenue of approach, while his right and left flanks were not less strongly protected. Stretched immediately in the rear and on the flanks of his position was a dense forest of heavy timber. About 1,200 yards in front of his lines was Mine Run—a stream of no great width, but difficult for infantry to cross, from the marshy ground and dense undergrowth of stunted timber with which it was frequently flanked on either side, as well as from the abrupt character of its banks. In addition to these natural defences, the enemy had felled in front of a large extent of his position a thick growth of pine, as an *abattis*, while he had also thrown up earthworks of great strength along his entire line. Thus the position was much stronger than ours at Gettysburgh, and more formidable than the enemy's at Fredericksburgh.

AN EXTENDED RECONNOISSANCE.

When our lines had advanced on Saturday morning to within two thousand yards of the enemy's earthworks, a halt was ordered and his position was reconnoitered. A great part of this day passed away before the lines and strength of the enemy could be fully ascertained. It was the desire of Gen. MEADE to attack upon this day. The extent of our line of battle had been contracted for this purpose. The Third corps had arrived, and it had been posted on the left of our line, while the Sixth held the extreme right, and the First and Second the centre, supported by the Fifth. Upon the reports of his subordinate Generals and a thorough personal reconnoissance, Gen. MEADE was unwilling to make an assault upon this day, which now was nearly spent.

NO FIGHTING SUNDAY—PROPOSED ASSAULT ON MONDAY.

Thus Saturday passed. On the following day—Sunday—all was quiet. Both armies rested, and neither seemed disposed to break the repose of the day. Gen. WARREN, who had now been transferred from the centre to the extreme left, reconnoitered the right of the enemy's lines and reported personally, with the strongest assurances of success, that he could carry the works in his front. Upon this favorable report of Gen. WARREN, and also upon the encouraging reports received from the right of our line, the Commanding-General determined to make a vigorous assault at early dawn on Monday morning. To insure the success of WARREN on our left, he at once sent to him two divisions from the Third corps, and one from the Sixth, which, together with WARREN'S own corps, gave him a command of twenty-eight thousand men. The balance of the Sixth corps, together with the Fifth, held the right, while the two divisions of the First and one of the Third, held the centre of our line. The artillery was posted along the entire front of our line, and in a commanding position. The time for the assault on the right and left was fixed upon, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the struggle was to commence. At length something was determined upon—something definite—something encouraging after the bitter disappointments of the past three days.

A THIRD FAILURE, AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

Early Monday morning, the army was under arms, waiting impatiently for the signal gun. At last the sound of SEDGWICK'S cannon came rolling along the line, when the entire artillery of the right and centre opened upon the works of the enemy. But not a sound came from WARREN—not a gun was heard on the left. Is the army again to be disappointed?

Yes. Upon a more careful and thorough examination of the enemy's works, without consulting with Gen. MEADE—without consulting with a single officer—but assuming the entire responsibility, Gen. WARREN decided not to attack. He immediately reported to Gen. MEADE the reasons for his failure to attack, that he had misjudged the strength of the enemy's position, and that he was willing to sacrifice himself, rather than to sacrifice the army. Gen. MEADE at once ordered a postponement of the assault on the right and centre, and galloped to the left to ascertain if it was possible in any way for WARREN to be successful. He decided that success would be at an immense sacrifice of life, and that the defeat of WARREN would be disastrous to the army.

THE ARMY CONSEQUENTLY WITHDRAWN.

It was too late now to change the programme of the battle. It would consume another day to transfer the troops to the centre and to the right, The supplies of the army were nearly exhausted, and one day of rain would have caused the roads to be impassable. The army was safely withdrawn to this side of the Rapidan.

With these facts before the public, the purpose of this communication is accomplished. R.

Freedmen's Village, Virginia.

The Freedmen's Village, at Greene Heights, Arlington, Va., recently established by Col. GREENE, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of Washington, for the use of the colony of contrabands who are cultivating the Arlington estate for themselves, and not for its former owner, Gen. LEE, the leader of the rebel army, was dedicated with appropriate exercises Dec. 3. In connection with it, the school-house and chapel erected by friends for the American Tract Society, and the Home for the Aged and Infirm Freedmen, erected by contributors in Providence, R. I., and also to be under the care of the Tract Society, who will here make many comfortable and happy who have spent long years of unrequited toil, were also dedicated.

The exercises were held in the Society's chapel, which was crowded with visitors from Washington and Georgetown, among whom were Gens. HEINTZLEMAN, AUGUR and ABERCROMBIE, Col. GREENE and many other distinguished men. A choir of thirty colored children from the Society's School at Camp Barker, sang several patriotic pieces, to the great delight of the audience. Mr. N. P. KEMP, of the American Tract Society, presided. Mr. NICHOLS, Government Superintendent of Contrabands, spoke of their condition since they had been under his care, and highly commended Col. GREENE for the successful management of the present undertaking. Rev. W. A. BENEDICT, Superintendent of the Tract Society's work among the freedmen in the District, and Rev. Mr. ROCKWOOD, made statements of the labors of that Society among the freedmen in Washington and in the army and navy.

Very eloquent addresses were then delivered by Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, of the Treasury; Hon. Mr. BRIGGS, of this City; Major BEN PERLEY POOR, of the *Boston Journal*, and Hon. D. W. GOOCH, member of Congress from Massachusetts. The occasion was one of deep interest, and a new interest was awakened in the philanthropic efforts for the elevation of this class, now occupying so much the attention of thoughtful men.

The American Tract Society was the first to enter the field in caring for the escaped slaves, who began to crowd into Washington early in 1862. They established a school for them in Duff Green's Row, when they were located there; and since they moved to Camp Barker, they have carried on a very successful school, in a building erected for this special purpose, by friends in Philadelphia and Boston. This school will be continued, and as well as that at Freedmen's Village, is conducted by a corps of competent teachers under the charge of Mr. H. E. SIMMONS, late of Providence. The results have been most satisfactory and the prospect is very encouraging.

The Siege of Charleston.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE—AN ORDER FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—It is a gratifying duty to observe and make known the conduct of officers and men which obviously deserves such notice, particularly under fire.

The *Lehigh* grounded yesterday within good range of the enemy, and during the whole forenoon was under a very heavy fire of shot and shell from cannon and mortars. The *Nahant*, in assisting her to float, was also much exposed.

I can myself bear witness that nothing could have been better than the deportment of the commanders, officers and men of both vessels, under such trying circumstances.

Acting Ensign RICHARD BURK, who was severely wounded, is spoken of by his commanding officer in the official report, who also mentions an indispensable service that demands special notice.

Three times a line, to pass a hawser, was conveyed from the *Nahant* to the *Lehigh*—twice by Dr. LONGSHAW, the surgeon of the *Lehigh*, and once by three seamen of the *Nahant*—HORATIO YOUNG, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, and FRANK S. GILL. The latter I advanced in rate on the spot. The seamen of the *Lehigh*, GEO. W. LELAND, gunner's mate, and THOMAS IRVING, coxwain, who rowed Dr. LONGSHAW, will be also advanced a rate. And I shall also make honorable mention of them to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, which is all I can do for Dr. LONGSHAW. It is not in my power to reward him suitably.

This order will be read on every quarter-deck of the fleet at the next general muster after its reception.

JOHN A DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST PERU.

AWARDS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE BENSON CLAIM REJECTED.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

War Between Ecuador and the United States of Colombia.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

American Claims Against Peru—The Awards—The Great Benson Claim Rejected—Settlement of Peruvian Claims Against the United States—Isthmus News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

Through the kindness of a gentleman, whose information is exact on the matter, I am enabled to give the TIMES the result arrived at by the Mixed Commission in Lima on American and Peruvian claims.

The Commissioners appointed under the Convention of Jan. 12, 1863, met, as required by the terms of the Convention, at Lima, Peru, on the 17th day of July last, and being organized, selected as umpire, Gen. PEDRO A. HERRAN, late Minister of New-Granada to the United States.

The United States were represented by Messrs. E. GEORGE SQUIER and JAMES S. MACKIE, as Commissioners; H. R. DE LA REINTREE, Solicitor for the United States, and J. H. LYMAN, as Secretary to the United States Commission.

On the part of Peru, the Commissioners named were DON SANTIAGO TAVORA and DON F. BARREIGA ALVAREZ; DON JUAN OVIEDO, Solicitor for the Peruvian Government, and DON DOMINGO RADA, as Secretary to the Peruvian Commission.

The following claims were presented to the Mexican Commission on the part of the United States, viz.:

NAMES OF UNITED STATES CLAIMATNS AND RESULT, INCLUDING PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Owners of ship *Wm. Lee*	$22,000	awarded.
J. H. Allen	500	awarded.
Dana & Co.	1,336	awarded.
Samuel Churchman	3,800	awarded.
Thomas B. Eldridge	15,000	awarded by umpire.
Charles Easton	28,500	awarded by umpire.
William Barney	1,556	awarded.
Total	$72,692	

Henry Baker, rejested.
Louis Brand, rejected
Alsop & Co., (Tacua,) rejected.
F. Rumler, rejected.
H. W. Raberg, and others, rejected.
A. G. Benson, rejected.
J. R. Hyacinth, dismissed.
James Cunningham, (previously paid,) dismissed.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS STILL PENDING AND AWAITING DECISION OF THE UMPIRE, NOV. 13, 1863.

1. Edmund W. Sartori	$118,000
2. Alsop & Co	7,000
3. Henry Kinney	8,000
4. M. Crosby	20,000
Total	$153,000

CLAIMS PRESENTED BY THE AGENT OF PERU, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST INCLUDED.

1. J. C. Vergel, $1,100. Awarded.
2. Estevan Montano, $41,000. Awarded by umpire.
3. Ship *Alleghanian*, for guano, $114,000. Dismissed—not embraced in the terms of Convention.

There was also presented to the Commissioners the claim of JOSE F. LASARTE *vs.* The United States, for upward of $600,000—being, in other words, the claims of A. G. BENSON against both Peru and the United States, for alleged losses growing out of the Lobos Island question, which was adjusted some years ago. This claim was laid before the Commission by the attorney of Mr. LASARTE, J. M. HURTADO, Esq., the late Commissioner from New-Granada. It was taken into consideration by the Commissioners, notwithstanding the arguments and protest of the agent of the United States; and, on the departure of the steamer of Nov. 13 from Callao, it was generally understood in Lima that it had been *rejected* by the mixed Commission, whose final sittings were to terminate within a few days."

We have but little local news. Our Governor has returned from the interior, and in conjunction with the national Gen. IRIARTE, is actively engaged in raising the quota of Panama for the war with Ecuador.

The small-pox is abating in Panama rapidly. The deaths, which have been several hundreds, have been almost wholly among the colored people. There is but little small-pox in Aspinwall.

Mrs. G. C. FISH, of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., a passenger on the steamship *Illinois*, died at Aspinwall on the 26th, of erysipelas. She was on her way to Nevada Territory, where her husband resides. She was buried at the Laurel Cemetery, followed to the grave by a large number of cabin passengers. The funeral services were read by Mr. RICE, United States Consul.

The steamship *Ariel* from New-York, with 800 to 900 passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on the 22d. They went forward from this port to San Francisco the next morning. The opposition vessel, the *Illinois*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th. Her 650 passengers are yet on board of her, and will probably get off from here by the *Moses Taylor*, about Tuesday, 1st December.

The principal item of New-York interest from Callao is the burning of the fine American clipper ship *Ocean Pearl* at her anchorage. It is not known how the fire took place. She had completed the discharge of her cargo the night before.

The American schooner *St. Louis*, of Boston, was lost on E. S. E. Shoal, Island of St. Andrews, near Aspinwall, on the 5th instant. She had no cargo. Captain and crew saved, and are on the hands of the U. S. Consul.

Mr. LA REINTREE, U. S. Solicitor on U. S. claims against Peru, goes home on the *Ariel* to-day. Dr. MACKIE, U. S. Commissioner on same claims, will be here for next steamer. The other Commissioner, Mr. SQUIER, goes to Casco for four months, to pick up material for a book.

Mr. RICE, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, has been snapping up and putting in prison (claimed to be an arbitrary act by some) the gamblers who follow the passengers from New-York, and spread out "sweat-cloths" at Aspinwall, with which to rob passengers. He so manages that these fellows are not allowed bail, but have to "sweat it out" in the loathsome cells of a greaser prison for a night or two, which is awfully trying on their feelings, and will lessen the business materially. He forced one man to deliver up all he had won, in money watches, rings, &c., from the several fools who patronized the machine.

BOLIVIA.

There is but little worthy of note from this State. Gen. SANTA CRUZ, a man of despotic predilections, has been appointed Minister from Bolivia to Paris. The *Comercio* says: "The selection could not be less injudicious. The Ex-Protector will never abandon his reactionary tendencies. Besides, why do we send Legations to France, when NAPOLEON makes war upon one of the American nations?" &c. "The presence of the Ministers of American Republics in Paris is not only improper, but highly humiliating for them all."

The Bolivian Government has decided to coin good money at last, but of short weight.

CHILI.

Another session of Congress had been called, the fourth of the year, to act on ordinary matters left unfinished.

A Mr. BRASSEY, contractor for building railways in India and Spain, proposes to build "as many railways as the people of Chili have occasion for," if the Government will guarantee him 6 per cent. per year on the investment. He probably intends to build a few thousand miles of the article in Europe, and then saw them off in lengths to suit the market.

The expectations formed of the productiveness of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad, do not seem to be thus far verified. The gross income of the line is only about $1,000 per day, while the wages of employes alone amount to $150,000 a year.

Business is very dull in Valparaiso. Charters of vessels for nitrate, &c., from coast ports to Europe, £3 15. Exchange on London, 43½@44 pence per dollar. The excessive drought is still complained of in the Northern Provinces, and is injuring crops. Copper sells for $17 75 cash. Nitrate, $1 78¼. Lumber from Vancouver, sold at $38 on board, Flour $2 87@$3 25, six months. Barley $3 ℔ fanega.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Burning of the American Clipper Ship Ocean Pearl—War Between Ecuador and the United States of Colombia—American Claims on Peru—General News—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

The regular British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Lima and Callao to the 15th inst. The news from Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation is unimportant. But from Ecuador we have complete confirmation of the previous news, already published in the TIMES, that that State and the Republic of Colombia are determined upon the arbitration of war to solve the questions at issue between them. In my last I gave your readers a history of the events that have led to this sad result, and need not now repeat it. The *Bogota* brings $714,000 in specie for Southampton and a freight principally for England. Her freight list for New-York is very small—as the long monopoly of steam navigation by England of the South Pacific coast trade has turned that trade entirely from its natural channel, which is the United States, and carried it to Southampton and Liverpool.

ECUADOR.

Dates by private letters from Guayaquil are to the 15th November. Great indignation was felt throughout the Republic at the "insults heaped upon it and President GARCIA MORENO by Gen. MOSQUERA," Provisional President of the United States of Colombia. Congress, after authorising President MORENO to declare war against us, closed its sittings on the 24th of October. The newspapers are full of acrimonious official correspondence on both sides, which is but a repetition of that already furnished you. There does not seem to be the least chance of avoiding a war. In fact, active operations may be said to have already commenced.

You already know that MOSQUERA had called an extraordinary session of Congress at Bogota for the 1st of January, to vote the means to carry on the war. He left Pasto, or Tuquerres, on the frontier of Ecuador, to be present at the sitting, in the latter part of October, but was followed by an express from the commander left behind, and who had less than 2,000 men with him, stating that the Ecuadorians were facing the Colombian force in such large numbers, that he could not be responsible for the result if a collision took place. Upon receiving this note, and on further learning that his forces had been annoyed by guerrillas in Pasto and Tuquerres, incited to action by President MORENO, MOSQUERA returned toward the frontier, sending before him a very violent and abusive note to the Government of Ecuador, complaining of these and other hostile acts. He also invited the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. FLORES, to an interview at Tulcan, to which the latter consented. But from some cause or other, the interview did not take place.

The United States, French and Spanish Ministers in Quito had responded to the circular of the Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Relations, sympathising with Ecuador in the quarrel, but expressing hopes that a peaceful solution of the questions at issue may yet be had.

Some of the principals of the old Ospina or Conservative party of New-Granada, (or Colombia,) overthrown by MOSQUERA, such as Señors MANUEL DEL RIO, JOSE F. ZARAMA and VICENTE CARDENAS, have made Guayaquil their headquarters, and are operating for a reactionary movement in Colombia, to be inaugurated in Pasto, and have made Col. MANUEL MARIA LOPEZ their chief. Of course they are against any settlement between the two Republics. The pretext is the despotic acts of MOSQUERA; but it is not believed that they will get any support from the more moderate of the Conservative party, as Dr. MANUEL MURILLO has already been elected to the Presidency in place of Gen. MOSQUERA, and will be inaugurated in April next. Of course the Jesuits and priests, who do not like MURILLO a bit better than they do MOSQUERA, will be found making all the trouble they can.

PERU.

The terms of settlement made by the Mixed Commission of Peru and the United States, for the settlement of claims, will be found under another head.

There is no news of importance from Peru, the Republic being in complete peace.

A treaty had been made between Peru and Bolivia, that, from the account given of it by the Lima *Comercio*, seems to be rather comprehensive in its character. Sentences decreed in civil matters in one county may be executed in the other. "The delivery to the authorities of all persons who have committed treason to the American cause, is conceded; thus, if ALMONTE and the other regents came to Peru or Bolivia, and a truly Mexidan Government claimed them in order to have them tried, they would be given up; or if JEFFERSON DAVIS celebrated a treaty with Europe hostile to American interests, if he came in course of time to Peru or Bolivia, and he should be claimed by the legitimate Government of the United States for trial, he would be given up."

The exports from Peru the present year amount to $23,129,234.

In the month of October 23,889 tons register of guano was exported from the Chincha Islands to Europe. None to the United States.

The small-pox is abating in Lima and Callao.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE QUOTA.—The following is the letter the Governor has addressed to the Supervisors of the different towns:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 7,

To the Supervisor of the Town of ——:

SIR: Impressed with the importance of prompt effort on the part of the State to procure its quota of troops, under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men by voluntary enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, I earnestly and respectfully request you, in connection with such influential citizens of your town as you may associate with for that purpose, to enter immediately upon the duty of raising by voluntary enlistments the quota of your town. The recently obtained action of the War Department on this subject—a copy of which is annexed—will greatly facilitate your labors, and, it is believed, do much to secure a result so desirable. You will learn the quota of your town from the Provost-Marshal of your district.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

B. D. NOXON, Private Secretary.

SAN DOMINGO, MEXICO AND CUBA.

Movements of the French in Mexico.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

THE INSURRECTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

At San Luis Potosi no little excitement had been lately occasioned by the appearance of two Americans, who, says a paper in the French interest, were announced by VIDAURRI to be Commissioners from the Government of the United States to arrange with the Juarez Government the manner of aiding in the defence of the legal order of things. These grand hopes, continues the above-named journal, were, however, doomed to be illusory, it being discovered that the so-called Commissioners had no other business but to arrange the passage of a Railroad through Chihuahua, and the other to sell some arms.

COMONFORT went lately to San Luis by the Queretaro stage coach, and returned immediately to the last named place by the same conveyance. The object of his journey was not known.

GONZALEZ ORTEGA, according to the same authority, is not on good terms with the people of San Luis. He would not receive the Chief Commissioner of Taxes appointed by them, nor raise the troops that they had asked for, nor send assistance of any kind. It was thought that Zacatecas would be declared under martial law.

On the 7th of last month, one of the daughters of DOBLADO was married to Don RODRIGO RINCON GALLARDO, in honor of which a grand ball took place on the night of the ceremony.

DOBLADO was to set out a few days after with all his family, including the newly married couple, for San Miguel, and would return to arrange his abandonment with the Government of the State as soon as the French appointed its Capital. His family would continue their journey to San Luis or Monterey.

DOBLADO is reported to have said publicly that it is not possible to do anything to prevent the occupation of the State and that of all the country, *although there were still visionaries who maintain the contrary.*

The above, with the latter part of the paragraph italicised, is an extract from a letter of the correspondent of the *Estafette*, a Franco-Mexican paper, and therefore too much reliance must not be placed upon it.

The troops of the State (Guanajuato) who had advanced beyond Queretaro, had fallen back, says the same paper, the *Estafette*, to Celaya, and it was generally believed that they would fall back still further.

JUAREZ' party entertained great expectations from the expedition of PORFIRIO DIAZ. They suppose him to be by this time at Tehuacan with 8,000 men, (for they expect that in this last-named place he would be strengthened by 4,000 men who were to come from Oajaca,) threatening Puebla, Orizaba and Jalapa, and even cherished the illusion that he would be able to approach Mexico City. The *Estafette*, from which the above is copied, says, the heroic defence of Tasco ought to have shown them what is the spirit of the people, and how little there is to be hoped for from the hordes which that officer commands.

The same paper adds:

"The estates of GUANAME and *Cruces* were sequestrated and their proprietors were obliged to disburse a very large sum, (according to some, $75,000 and according to others $80,000,) to have the measure revoked. The sequestration of the estate of GOGORRON was likewise taken off for $12,000 or $14,000."

BARIOZABAL issued a proclamation, dated Oct. 31, promising to respect the opinions, persons and interests of all the inhabitants of the State of Michoacan, with the exception of the traitors, with whom he would have no dealings; that he would have recourse to no forced requisition, nor lay hands upon any other resources than those obtained by contributions fairly divided and collected with economy, and that when necessity compelled him he would appeal to the well-known patriotism of the inhabitants of Michoacan to aid him voluntarily.

In addition to the above a circular had been issued, a few days previously, by the Governor of the same State to the inhabitants of influence, ordering each one separately to be ready, when due notice was sent, to march to any place indicated with his friends and dependants, or any others whom he could influence to accompany him to resist the invaders of the soil.

The work on the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico was being actively prosecuted under the temporary direction of Señor ALMAZAN, as Mr. LYONS was not yet completely recovered from the severe wounds that he had received from the hands of the guerrillas. The works of the railroad had reached a place called Sordo, about a league beyond Soledad.

Col. DUPIN arrived at Orizaba on the 5th of November, and it was said that he had been placed in command of all the counter-guerrillas, or those on the side of the intervention, in the State of Vera Cruz.

According to the *Estafette*, the stage from Pachuca, expected in Mexico City on Monday, did not arrive, and, unfortunately, the fears excited by its delay proved to be well founded. By some travelers who arrived at Mexico on Tuesday night at a very late hour it was known that on the evening before a band had stopped the stage, and carried away the passengers to the mountains. A detachment of Zouaves sent out in pursuit of them came up with the robbers a short distance from the road to Mexico City. The bandits were attacked with spirit, and had twelve killed and sixteen wounded, and a few taken prisoners. Two of the Zouaves, it was reported, were seriously wounded.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla gives the following:

"Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock JOSE DE JESUS AZIZA, a carpenter by trade, who kept a drinking place in Merced-street No. 8, was executed in the square of San José. The above, together with another man whose name is not known, attacked on Saturday evening, the 31st ult., Don AMADEO GOUJON, as he was leaving the city by the *garita* of Amatlan for Señor PAREZ's manufactory, whither he was carrying $500 to pay the workmen. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day Señor GOUJON, who was riding quietly along, observed two men also on horseback behind him. After some time, the tenacity with which the two men followed him excited his apprehensions, and to assure himself whether any evil design was intended, he turned off from the road he was following into another. The two men immediately rushed upon him and forcing him to dismount, robbed him of the money, with which they escaped. Fortunately, a few minutes after three individuals came up, who succeeded in apprehending AZIZA, but the other got away, leaving his horse and the pistol of which he had robbed Señor GOUJON."

The accused being tried by a Court-martial of robbery, with violence, was sentenced to be shot, which took place as mentioned above.

The last news received from Santo Domingo mention that 300 of the insurgents had presented themselves to Gens. SANTANA and GANDARA. ROJAS and two others of their leaders had been put in prison by the Haytian authorities, and were to be given up to the Spaniards. Two other leaders are said to have given information to Gen. VARGAS. The Spaniards boast that the insurrection is nearly put down in every part, except in the district called the Cibao, which is designated as the port from whence the rebellion at first emanated. The Spanish Government appears determined to crush it down, according to the Russian plan with Poland, by numerical force, for late advices, received here from the Peninsula, state that three of the mail steamers left Cadiz with troops last month, within a few days of each other—the mail steamer *Ciudad Cardal*, on Nov. 14, the *Porto Rico* on the 15th and the *Paris* on the 21st.

During the month of November there have been dispatched to this island 6,000 troops, taken from the different corps in Spain, and before the 15th ult. 2,000 had already left. With the 6,000 which are now on the way, the reinforcements sent to the Spanish West Indies amount to 15,000. The vessels belonging to the navy are incessantly employed in transporting to Cadiz the contingents from the different corps to be sent here and to St. Domingo.

The charitable society called the *Asociacion de Beneficencia Domiciliaria*, of this city, consisting entirely of ladies, have been holding a charitable bazaar to raise funds. The attempt has been entirely successful—the respectable sum of $1,840 03 having been collected from the sale of tickets of a species of lottery, in which those who obtained prizes were entitled to the articles that had been sent by various persons to be raffled for. Among them were many articles of great value, everybody, from the Captain-General down, figuring in the list of contributors. Some complaints had been made about the fairness, which drew out a reply from the Committee, who deny that there were any just grounds for them. The bazaar was held in the saloons of the well-known *Escauriza café*, where the public balls and masquerades take place, and from there being no opera this season, for the Tacon Theatre is closed, the Havana public went to the bazaar as much for amusement as for charity, considering that the stalls were occupied by the young ladies of the *haut ton* of Havana.

THE "CHANUKA" BALL.

Grand Masquerade at Irving Hall by the Hebrew Residents of New-York.

A successful masquerade is an incident in the records of a metropolis, upon which chroniclers may well dilate with pride and satisfaction. The difficulties naturally attending an entertainment of this character have probably deterred the usually enterprising Gothamites from naturalizing the *bal masque* here, as has been the case with pleasure-loving Paris. They say New-York resembles Paris, yet where, among the many particulars in which a metropolis should excel provincial cities, and in which we claim especial credit for *our* rising town, do we observe this delightful institution?

There is a portion of our community that does not always receive due credit for the good that it accomplishes. The Jewish population, though confessedly less numerous than the members of other denominations, is by no means inconsiderable in New-York. It is not to their monuments of judicious charity, any more than to their excellent position in the commercial world, that we propose referring. It is of another phase in their local history that we shall now speak, and a pleasant phase too. Probably no class in our community are more choice and generous in their social enjoyments. A most delightful illustration of this position was afforded by the "Chanuka" Fancy Dress Ball and Masquerade, given at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Orpheus Club, to which yesterday we had space only to make brief reference.

The Jewish festivals are not all of the same character as regards solemnity. The peculiar ceremonials attendant on most of these festivals, partake mainly of a religious nature. There are several exceptions, however. "Purim," or the Feast of Esther, celebrated in the month of March, is one of these. It is a season annually given over to jollity and humor, mirth and gladness. For the past two years it has been well commemorated in this City by grand masquerades, the last given at the Academy of Music during March, 1863, being the most brilliant social gathering witnessed here for many years.

Emboldened by the absolute success of these entertainments, they determined that the festival of Chanuka should receive the like attention. This festival is celebrated in memorial of the deliverance of Israel from Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria, about two thousand years ago, when, in consequence of the valorous deeds of the Asmonean family, Judas, son of Mattathias the Maccabee, and his valiant brothers, the barbarian hosts that had exercised an oppressive dominion over the Jewish people, were driven from their soil and the Hebrew commonwealth restored. As a memorial of the miraculous preservation of the holy oil in the sanctuary, whereby there sufficed for lighting the holy lamps eight days, it is customary for each Jewish household to burn a so-called "Chanuka" lamp, consisting of eight branches, one for each day of the festival. In the synagogues there is also a candlestick, like that used in the ancient temple, wherein tapers are lighted—one the first night, two the second, and so on.

So much for the occasion.

The "Chanuka Ball" was given under the auspices of the "Orpheus Club," an Association of Jewish young men who evidently understand how to invest an affair of this character with the elements of success. It is surprising how they manage to exclude all that savors of impropriety. The company was unexceptionable, thus triumphantly answering one serious objection urged against masquerades. A genial air of sociability was diffused, contributing most essentially to the enjoyment of the guests. It was, in truth, a gathering of prominent Hebrew families, and the concomitants were as might have been foreseen, the same precautions exercised as in a similar affair at a private residence.

Admission was only by card of "Invitation," bearing the name of the guest and the member of the Committee by whom issued. Accompanying the tastefully engraved card was an invitation in manner following:

New-York, Nov. 17, 1863.

Dear Sir: The Orpheus Club request the pleasure of your company at their first Invitation Fancy Dress Masquerade Ball, to be held on Chanucah night, Tuesday, Dec. 8, at Irving Hall. Inclosed is a ticket of admission for yourself and ladies. Yours respectfully,

LIONEL DAVIES, President.
ARNOLD TANZER, Vice-President.
JACOB S. ISAACS, Treasurer.
BERNARD LEMANN, }
MANUEL A. KURSHEEDT, } Directors.
LOUIS M. PHILLIPS, }
SOLOMON MOSES, }
George Levy, Secretary.

Upon the fly leaf of the invitation were printed the

REGULATIONS.

1. Admittance to the ball will be restricted to those having *cards of invitation*, bearing their name and that of the member of the Club by whom introduced.
2. Cards of invitation are *not transferable* under any circumstances.
3. All persons must unmask to a member of the Committee on entering.
4. Persons representing drunken, offensive, or other improper characters, will not be admitted.
5. Until 12 o'clock, no person will be *allowed* on the floor unless in costume. Dominoes and military uniforms are considered in costume.
6. At 12 o'clock all masks *must be removed.*
7. There will be no intermission for supper.
8. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

As they entered the hall, the guests unmasked to the member of the Reception Committee in attendance, and proceeded to the dressing rooms, until the ball opened. About half-past nine, the fine military band of the Seventh regiment, conducted by Mr. Grafulla, struck up the beautiful strains of "Dinorah;" after which the doors were thrown open, and the guests entered, and made the circuit of the grand saloon, the orchestra playing a march arranged upon Hebrew melodies. Dancing was at once fairly commenced and continued without intermission until four o'clock, Wednesday morning.

And now, for a moment, to refer to the

DECORATIONS.

These were in exquisite taste. The windows on either side of the Hall were hung with bright tricolor drapery, patriotic emblems being displayed at intervals. The hall was brilliantly lighted up; from the brackets were suspended handsome baskets of flowers, artistically arranged. The galleries were adorned with festoons of red, white and blue bunting, looped up with shields and stars of feather-flowers. The stage, upon which the orchestra were stationed, was made to assume the form of a garden, blooming with flowers, and fragrant with evergreens; at the back, three fountains apparently throwing up jets of spray.

THE MUSIC

was of a beautiful character, the vivacious predominating; quadrilles, lancers, polkas, galops and redowas followed one another in varied succession, relieved by promenades, during which the military band (placed in the gallery opposite the stage) discoursed sweet selections from the latest operas, and ballads and martial airs of a stirring character. The overture from "William Tell" was brilliantly given. Indeed, the music was capital throughout, and the steps of the willing dancers were even quickened by the lively melodies to which the figures were set.

THE FLOOR

was under the charge of an energetic Committee, consisting of Messrs. Lionel Davies, Chairman; Arnold Tanzer, M. S. Isaacs, Joseph A. Levy and M. A. Kursheedt. The arrangements were admirable, the regulations being courteously, but firmly carried out. The Reception Committee on duty embraced Messrs. Jacob S. Isaacs, Chairman; Louis M. Phillips and Joseph S. Hart. They likewise were strict in the enforcement of the rules regarding admission, and the result was, as we have said, a company thoroughly unexceptionable.

THE SCENE,

just prior to midnight, was brilliant in the extreme. Costumes of every conceivable variety delighted and even bewildered the eye; it seemed as if we had been transported to a fairy palace, where the spirits of the heroes of the past were engaged in one grand spectacular jollification, and had summoned to enliven the scene the beauty and grace which fairyland alone can command at pleasure. Sultanas and beggars, princesses and applewomen, Spanish beauties and Yankees, Greek girls and Irishmen, Italian bandits and Mexican cavaliers, peasants of every nationality, the marchioness of the French Court and the Don Cæsar de Bazan, of many courts, the stock broker and the inevitable Paul Pry, the Goddess of Liberty and the contraband; Mrs. Shoddy, in full feather, with magnificent stock of brilliants, and the dashing Helen McGregor, in all the ravishing beauty of a Highland lassie; the very King of the Devils in hideous yet brilliant attire, leading the personification of modesty, a gentle Arcadian shepherdess; French fisher girls and Spanish dancers, Cardinal Wolsey and Charles I; great, stupid boys, with their whistles and marbles, and vivacious school girls trundling their hoops; dominoes of every color and size, dominoes in black, and dominoes in white, in crimson and in yellow, in *mauve* and in *cuir*, in gray and in green, hobgoblins of all degrees, fortune-tellers and fortune-hunters, the grave and the gay—all "lively," none "severe"—a veritable Noah's ark of curiosities in the shape of men and women, all determined to enjoy themselves and contribute to the general hilarity, and, as a matter of course, succeeding heroically in the attempt.

At midnight the long roll sounded, and the transformation took place. Then, mystifications were duly explained, errors corrected, general amusement created by the "developments," and those who had, in the galleries, been awaiting this moment very patiently, made their appearance upon the floor in evening dress, and thenceforward the masquerade ceased as a specialty, and the ball assumed all the features of a successful "affair" in some palatial private residence. Owing to the scrutiny exercised with regard to the distribution of tickets, nothing but the most pleasant spirit pervaded the assembly, all being pretty well mutually acquainted, and introductions being dispensed by the Committee, so that the stiffness so detrimental to all pleasantness at these gatherings was unknown, and all went even as merrily as marriage bells are reputed to ring.

During the evening, choice refreshments were furnished, under the direction of Mr. Harrison, the gentlemanly proprietor of Irving Hall, the viands being prepared in strictly Jewish style.

In fine, taking the Ball in its entirety and in detail, it was a splendid success throughout, and we congratulate our Hebrew fellow-citizens on the high tone their social gatherings assume—on this "Masquerade" in especial. It might be as well to add that another Fancy Dress Ball, on a still grander scale, will be given at the Academy of Music in the latter part of March, in commemoration of the well-known festival of "Purim."

THE COSTUMES.

This account would not be complete were we to omit all special reference to the costumes. The following were among the most noticeable:

Miss K—— M——rs, as a Spanish dancer, plying her castanets in approved style, and very becomingly attired; as was also her sister, Miss S—— M——rs, in the character of the Dumb Girl of Portici. Miss L——a J——n was another bewitching Spanish girl, her costume being especially becoming. Mrs. J——n was handsomely attired as a Marchioness. Miss F——s H——s made a pretty Russian peasant, with pink waist and black gown. Miss H—— K——n was a charming Chinese lady of very high rank; while her sister, Miss A—— K——n, as an applewoman, made a collection among the guests for a charitable object, and did excellently. Mrs. L. W. M——s was a capital Irishwoman, with her sweet little infant, a regular doll. Mrs. J—— A——t, a Turkish Princess, in robe of white satin, richly embroidered. Miss R—— L——l made a splendid Italian bandit's wife, in a handsome dress of black, with scarlet trimmings. Miss G——e R——l was neatly and becomingly dressed as Lady Gay Spanker, her sister, Miss M——n, being a charming peasant girl of French extraction. Miss M——e W——f was clad in the characteristic garb of Helen McGregor. Mrs. A—— C——n, and Mrs. A—— S——s, were neatly made up as peasant girls. Miss E——r C——n wore one of the most becoming costumes in the room—that of a Spanish lady, with fan and jaunty little cap—all forming a bewitching picture. Miss C——n was a capital fortune teller; being generally acquainted, her revelations as to the future naturally created considerable merriment. Miss F—— L——y and her sister, Mrs. A. H——g, wore elegant dominoes—the first of yellow satin, with black trimmings; the latter of pink satin. Mrs. H. L. S——r was a lively Tamborine Girl. Mr. M——e M——r wore the most elegant costume among the gentlemen, that of his Satanic Majesty, the king of the devils. Mr. J—— C. L——i was a positive Proteus. He made a comical Irishwoman, with superabundance of cap; then was transformed into a Yankee, and finally a gallant Zouave. Mr. L—— J. P——s was a first-rate Irishman, with a rich brogue and not ashamed to acknowledge it. Mr. H—— K——n was a regular curbstone broker, with his book and pencil ready for a spec. He reported the gold market as rather dull. Mr. L—— F——r wore a rich blue tunic and leggings of a dashing Mexican cavalier. Mr. L. W. M——s was a jolly little fellow in jacket and pants, pursuing his infantile gambols with apparent zest. Mr. I—— C——n looked well as Don Cæsar de Bazan, Mr. L—— L——n as his double.

THE MAYOR ELECT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Uneasy is the Head that Wears a Crown—Rural Retreats—A Peep.

It is quite probable that the Mayor elect realizes, at this present moment, the annoyances and responsibilities of his position. A mass meeting is held every day and evening before his residence, East Fourteenth-street, and smaller, but not less interested or persistent efforts to "make things square," in the way of outside gatherings, are visible in and about the offices and residences of all those of his friends who took a prominent interest for him against Tammany in the canvass. It is astounding how Mr. Gunther's majority has increased at a rate *not* according to count, since the night of Dec. 1, 1863. Men who were never before known to take to themselves the credit of departing from their customary glories of "always supporting the regular, or 'ring' nominations," now openly and hilariously boast that they betted upon, and worked and voted for the "honest and indefatigable Kriss" from sunrise even unto sunset. They further declare, with a most attractive modesty, that he could not have been elected without their aid. The fact is, so bewilderingly unendurable is the pressure, that C. Godfrey Gunther, the irrepressible despoiler of Boole and Blunt's anticipated honors, has been compelled to declare himself "out of town" to avoid it. Although to a certain degree not unexpected, yet it has exceeded all expectations, and neither mentally or physically could man stand it. It is rumored, as an excuse for his disappearance, that he is perfectly worn out by the labors of the campaign and the preliminary duties attendant on his success. It is further rumored that he has deputed, in consequence, a committee of three from the McKeon General Committee, to listen to, probe into, and share in the decision on, such applications for place and pelf as have been and will be preferred by the most active and influential outside members of the Sinclair House organization. It is also rumored that the head man of this Committee, very properly, is Hon. John McKeon, the father of the new—or restorer of the old?—Democracy, and that *he*, too, has suddenly and imperatively found it necessary to seize his carpet-bag and hurry to Auburn, to try a long pending law-suit there, in which he was some time since retained as counsel, or at some future time will be.

The intimate friends of Mr. Gunther are innumerable at all times, but the adherents of the McKeon party are, at present, thicker than the leaves which fall from the trees in Autumn. To face such crowds, the individual components of which are all terribly diffident and magnanimously disinterested, would require more pluck than either Mr. Gunther or Mr. McKeon can, it is said, summon to their aid, and more physique than they possess, until after a little rural rest and refreshment have been secured.

For the benefit of applicants for the offices to be dispensed by the Mayor, it may be said, (and the news comes from those who think they are behind the curtain,) that Mr. Gunther imagines the German Republicans helped him hugely in the late contest, and that, in consideration of their services, they will be kindly dealt with. This, however, is not a certainty, but a dismal Democratic rumor, growing more dismal every day. That he will take care of his political friends, so far as he can, is a certainty, and it is said he has already selected for appointment those whose official relations will be nearest to him. He has not many appointments in his gift. Aside from his own office, there are the bell-ringers and some few trifling other appointments. His political relations with the Common Council prevent any successful action as to the different heads of Departments appointed by the Mayor, even if he felt disposed to touch them. The Mayor is, comparatively, with the other heads of the City Government, without power or patronage, and this is conceded to be all wrong.

This week, Mr. Gunther, who had received a courteous invitation from Mayor Opdyke, visited the Mayor's Office, and viewed the situation of which he is master. It was not a formal visit, and the Mayor and Mayor elect had a very pleasant interview. There is something of a coincidence in the fact that two years ago Mr. Gunther made a gallant run—three in the field—for the Mayoralty, but that His Honor, George Opdyke, was too quick for him, winning the race, just as Mr. Gunther has now, contrary to all political prophecies and expectation.

Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson will be one of the right-hand men of the new Municipal dynasty. This being accidentally made public, it is more than probable that he will be found out of town for this and succeeding days—hurried hence to Buffalo or elsewhere on a law-suit of long standing, in which, like unto Hon. John McKeon, he either has been or at some future day will be engaged.

The Police Relief Fund.

The report of the Treasurer of the Police Relief Fund for the nine months up to Dec. 8, contains the following statement:

To cash on hand Dec. 1, 1863	$418 85
Received during the past nine months	9,855 95
Paid out during the past nine months	9,801 50

Average amount received per month, $1,095 10; average amount paid out per month, $1,089 05; average excess of receipts per month, $6 05; number of families relieved during March was 41; April, 43; May, 40; June, 42; July, 39; August, 40; September, 37; October, 41; November, 39. Average number of families relieved per month, 40; average amount paid each family per month, $27 22.

All this is done by the Police for the families of those of deceased members, and in no case is the relief afforded insufficient. Aside of this, the force have contributed generously to the wants of the soldiers in the field, and the sick and the wounded. It is doubtful whether any organization has, proportionable to individual income, lent a more willing ear or made more generous response to the calls of benevolence.

The New-England Society.

The New-England Society of this City will celebrate their fifty-eighth anniversary by a public dinner at the Astor House, on the 22d inst. It is understood that the following distinguished gentlemen have already accepted invitations to be present as guests on the occasion, namely: Senator John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. James T. Brady, Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mayor Opdyke, Commodore Meade, Rev. Dr. Weston. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, and the gathering a numerous one.

The Volunteer Fund.—Subscriptions are coming in daily from the banks. The Bowery Savings Bank has done most liberally. The following are the additional subscriptions, making the amount of stock thus far taken $748,400: Bowery Savings Bank, $200,000; Bank of America, $100,000; Metropolitan Bank, $60,000; Tradesmen's Bank, $10,000; East River Bank, $6,000.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

Relations of France with Mexico and the United States.

In the collection of French diplomatic papers just published by the Government twelve documents concern American affairs. The first three are the sequel of those inserted in the collection for 1862, and give the conclusion of the negotiations on the proposal of mediation which emanated from the French Government. The first, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on Jan. 9, to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, dwells on the wish to see the North enter upon pacific conferences with the South; another, dated Feb. 26, is equally urgent on the same subject. Then comes an exchange of dispatches on the Mexican question. M. Mercier writes, on April 3, that the Government of Washington will avoid giving France any cause of discontent. Then comes a very energetic letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. Mercier, protesting against a letter of Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, and some dispatches of M. Mercier, which relieve the Washington Cabinet of the responsibility for the same. Another dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys (Sept. 13,) gives an explanation of French policy in Mexico; France has not desired a cession either of Texas or Louisiana, or of any other territory in America. As to the recognition of the South, said to be the price of those concessions, nothing has been decided on the subject, and consequently no treaty concluded. The following is the text of the dispatch.

Paris, Sept. 13.

Mr. Dayton, who exhibits in his relations with me a frankness and straightforwardnes which I am pleased to recognize, has been moved by certain rumors which appear of late to have found some credit at Paris, and he has come to speak to me concerning them. According to these reports, too lightly accepted, the Government of the Emperor has decided upon a recognition of the States of the South. It is even said that a treaty has been signed, by which the new Confederation would restore to France, either for herself or to hand over to Mexico, all Texas, and a part of Louisiana.

At the moment when Mr. Dayton communicated to me this information, I found myself in a position to furnish him with intelligence in return; and before replying to the questions he addressed to me I asked him if, amongst the symptoms which menaced the friendly relations of the two countries, he had not, like myself, received other news made public; such as the dispatch of a protest on the part of his Government against our expedition to Mexico and its consequences, the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Russia, and the appearance of a Federal fleet before Vera Cruz.

With respect to the protest, after calling upon me to remark that I myself knew better than any one that none had been sent, Mr. Dayton said that, in taking his inspirations from the correspondence of Mr. Seward, and from his personal knowledge of the dispositions of his countrymen, he might have spoken to me about the impression produced in his country by the preponderating intervention of a European Power in an American Republic, and by the creation of a monarchical establishment in a province of the United States; but *that there was a great distance between such language and a protest or threat of any kind*, and nothing in his instructions authorized him to cross that interval. Moreover, he said that he knew nothing of the pretended alliance of his country with Russia, and *had every reason to discredit it.* As to the presence of a Federal fleet before Vera Cruz, he thought such a statement did not even merit the honor of a contradiction.

I told Mr. Dayton that I never attached importance to the reports abovementioned, and that my object in citing them was much less to provoke explanations on his part, than to put him personally on his guard against those rumors of another sort, but probably proceeding from the same source, which he had brought under my notice. I could, besides, give them a categorical contradiction. As to the recognition of the States of the South, the dispositions of the Emperor were known to him, and that question was still at the point where our last conferences had left it. *We had not then recognised the South, and a fortiori, we had not signed with it any treaty about a cession of Texas and Louisiana.* On this subject, I could repeat to him what I had often said, viz. that *we did not seek, either for ourselves or for others, any acquisition in America.* I added, that I hoped the good sense of the people of the United States would repudiate all the exaggerations and false suppositions by which it was sought to mislead and embitter public opinion; and that I relied on his coöperation to propagate a more equitable appreciation of our intentions, and of the necessities to which our policy was subject.

I have thought it proper that you should be informed of the details of this conversation, in order that you may, on your part, communicate them to Mr. Seward, and make them a text for rectifying false judgments and unwarranted prejudices in your neighborhood.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The nine others are dispatches from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Representative at Washington, bearing on the orders given by the Federal Government to its cruisers, on the complaints made against the contracting of a Confederate loan in Europe, and on the intentions attribnted to the Cabinet of Washington with regard to events in Mexico.

The Mexican question only contributes three documents. Two of them were addressed, on the 14th and 17th of August, to Gen. Bazaine, named Commander-in-Chief of the French forces; they recapitulate to him the Emperor's intentions from the first intervention of France in Mexico. The third is dated 15th October. It announces to Gen. Bazaine that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has concerted with his colleagues of War and of the Marine to fix the war indemnity to be demanded from Mexico. The document is thus worded:

Paris, Oct. 15.

General: I have put myself in communication, as I had already informed you that I intended to do, with my colleagues of the Departments of the War, Navy, and Finances, for the purpose of fixing the war indemnity, *the reimbursement of which we shall have to claim of Mexico.* The different details which were indispensable to enable us to estimate correctly the total of our expenses, are now in our possession. We shall in consequence shortly be able to definitely fix the sum to which that indemnity will amount. We had also to consider the expenses which will also be incurred before our forces have completely evacuated the Mexican territory. I have also consulted my colleagues on that subject, and I shall be, according to all probability, in a position to deliver to the Marquis de Montholon, at the moment of his departure, the necessary instructions to enable him to negotiate those two questions immediately on his arrival in the City of Mexico.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Mysterious Murder in London—The Detection of Crime.

From the London Times.

Paris has no monopoly of mysteries. Nothing that Eugene Sue has imagined can surpass the story of the triple murder in a four-wheeled cab at the door of a public house, in a crowded thoroughfare, on a busy Saturday night. If there was a Morgue in London, what would have been the sensations of the public at the exhibition of these three bodies, unowned and unknown, taken out of a hackney carriage by a Policeman and a Surgeon! It does, however, speak well for society that this murder should have been discovered by the simplest and most natural of means—by the gap which the victims left in their own little circle of friends. At any rate, a mother and two children were not made away with without being missed. The poor creatures had their own place in the society of this city, vast as it is, and when that place was empty suspicion was aroused. But for this, it is terrible to think how complete the mystery might have remained. The murderer had time to put hundreds of miles between himself and the scene of his crime. The contents of the cab, strange to say, would have furnished no clue to the perpetrator of the atrocity. There lay three dead bodies, with the luggage which women and children might carry for a short journey—a small bundle, a leather box containing a few eatables for the children on the road, shawls, &c. Yet it happened that in all this there was nothing to put the Police on the track. Only one article of linen was marked and that not with the initials of the owner. No accurate impression had been left even of the appearance of the murderer. The cabman thought he had worn a moustache, but it seems that he was mistaken. Nothing led to the discovery except the published description of the bodies, which answered all the purpose of those horrible exposures in the Morgue. The neighbors of the victims recognized the sketch, the more readily, perhaps, from the juxtaposition of the three figures, and then the truth became known. Upward of a century ago a most barbarous murder was discovered by similar means, though after a shocking fashion. A woman killed her husband, cut off his head to prevent the identification of the body, and threw it into the Thames. There it was found floating the next morning, and employed to bring the guilt home to the offender. But in those days there were no organs of publicity disseminating information through every grade of society, and so the magistrates extemporized, as it were, a Morgue for the occasion: They ordered the head to be washed and combed, and stuck upon a pole in the churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster. By the side of the ghastly object was stationed an officer charged to observe the countenances of all who came to gaze on it, and arrest those who evinced any suspicious emotion. It was not in that primitive fashion, however, that evidence was obtained, but in the course of a day or two the neighbours of the victim did recognise his features, and the woman expiated her crime, according to the law of those days, at the stake. We must now observe that this is not the only, perhaps not the most extraordinary story of mystery lately disclosed. In the middle of the Summer, while happy tourists were enjoying themselves, and great towns were half emptied of their industrious inmates, a discovery was made which almost exceeds in horror the spectacle at the bottom of that railway cab. In a small house at Wolverhampton the corpse of a man was found lying on a bed in an upstairs room. The head had been frightfully battered, and was soaking in a pool of blood. The body had been coated with tar, for the obvious purpose of retarding decomposition, but so much time had elapsed before it was found, and the heat of the weather had been so great, that the corrective had failed, and the sight was a dreadful one. There was no living occupant of the house, the door had been fast locked, and was broken open by the Police. Exactly at the same time, in another house, also unoccupied, at Dudley, half a dozen miles off, was found the corpse of a woman. This body, too, lay on a bed, shockingly decomposed, but the dress and the hands of the woman were stained with tar, and in the pocket of her dress was discovered the key of the house which contained the body of the man. A laudanum bottle seemed in this case to tell the tale of suicide, but was the suicide the sequel of a murder? That was the natural inference, but beyond such inference the conclusion could not be carried. It was proved that the woman had once cohabited with the man; that she had quarreled with him, and that she had cohabited with others. These revelations suggested a belief that she had been at least an accomplice in the murder, and that she had destroyed her own life afterward, but no proofs of the facts could be obtained, and an open verdict of the Coroner's jury terminated the case of the Wolverhampton and Dudley mysteries. But how many mysteries are there without even that much of a clue to their solution? Did the reader observe what appeared in our successive reports of this deed of murder in the cab? It seemed to be conjectured that such an act might very probably be followed by suicide, and so inquiry was instantly made for the latest self-murders discoverable. It was answered on the spot. The bodies had hardly been taken out of the cab when a suicide was announced from Southwark. A man had just been found dead in a bed at a coffee-house with poison by his side, and the time appeared to fit so exactly that the cabman was hurried off to the house to look at the body. It was not the body sought; but fresh chances turned up every minute. All through Sunday and Monday the cabman was taken about to various parts of the Metropolitan Police district that he might "identify bodies supposed to include that of the missing man." But to render this proceeding of the slightest utility, all these "bodies" must have been discovered under circumstances consistent with the hypothesis entertained—in other words, they must have been bodies of men who had come by an untimely and unexplained end since 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. Is there usually such a crop of mysteries? Are we really to suppose that on any day of the week a dozen or half-a-dozen fresh corpses may be produced, each of which, for all that anybody knows, may represent the perpetrator of a murder twenty-four hours before? It deserves notice, however, that the present mystery, now that it has been revealed, contains nothing but the most ordinary story of domestic jealousies and unhappiness. A more commonplace tale, except for the catastrophe, could not be imagined. A man conceives an aversion for his wife, whether with or without reason it is impossible to say. He determines to rid himself of what he considers a burden, but then he devises the strangest, the boldest, and most incredible scheme ever known, He makes arrangements with his wife to drive with the children to a railway station in a cab and pick him up on her way. At the station he takes another cab, stops at a public house in a crowded street for a pint of porter, in which he administers poison to mother and daughters together, sits beside them till they are quite dead, and then gets out with directions to the cabman to go on with his load to the other end of London! Such a murder, so planned and executed, may well astound the public mind, and account for a sensation which we have not seen exceeded since the days of Rush or Manning.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE BLACKS.

A Characteristic Discussion of Negro Rights, Duties and Privileges—The "Best Use of an Able Bodied Colored Man During the War is to be a Soldier"—Regulations for the Government of Contrabands.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 46.—The recruitment of colored troops has become the settled purpose of the Government. It is therefore the duty of every officer and soldier to aid in carrying out that purpose, by every proper means, irrespective of personal predilection. To do this effectually, the former condition of the blacks; their change of relation; the new rights acquired by them; the new obligations imposed upon them; the duty of the Government to them; the great stake they have in the war; and the claims their ignorance, and the helplessness of their women and children, make upon each of us, who hold a higher grade in social and political life, must all be carefully considered.

It will also be taken into account that the colored soldiers have none of the machinery of "State aid" for the support of their families while fighting our battles, so liberally provided for the white soldiers, nor the generous bounties given by the State and National Governments in the loyal States—although this last is far more than compensated to the black man by the great boon awarded to him, the result of the war—Freedom for himself and his race forever!

To deal with these several aspects of this subject, so that as few of the negroes as possible shall become chargeable either upon the bounty of Government or the charities of the benevolent, and at the same time to do justice to those who shall enlist, to encourage enlistment, and to cause all capable of working to employ themselves for their support, and that of their families—either in arms or other service—and that the rights of negroes and the Government may both be protected, *it is ordered:*

1. In this Department, after the 1st day of December, instant, and until otherwise ordered, every able-bodied colored man who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall be paid as bounty, to supply his immediate wants, the sum of ten (10) dollars. And it shall be the duty of each mustering officer to return to these headquarters duplicate rolls of recruits so enlisted and mustered into the service, on the 10th, 20th and last days of each month, so that the bounty may be promptly paid and accounted for.

2. To the family of each colored soldier so enlisted and mustered, so long as he shall remain in the service and behave well, shall be furnished suitable subsistence, under the direction of the Superintendents of Negro Affairs, or their Assistants; and each soldier shall be furnished with a certificate of subsistence for his family, as soon as he is mustered; and any soldier deserting, or whose pay and allowances are forfeited by Court-martial, shall be reported by his Captain to the Superintendent of the District where his family lives, and the subsistence may be stopped—provided that such subsistence shall be continued for at least six months to the family of any colored soldier who shall die in the service by disease, wounds or battle.

3. Every enlisted colored man shall have the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp-equipage, rations, medical and hospital treatment as are furnished to the United States soldiers of a like arm of the service, unless, upon request, some modification thereof shall be granted from these Headquarters.

4. The pay of the colored soldiers shall be ten (10) dollars per month—three of which may be retained for clothing. But the non-commissioned officers, whether colored or white, shall have the same addition to their pay as other non-commissioned officers. It is, however, hoped and believed by the Commanding General, that Congress, as an act of justice, will increase the pay of the colored troops to a uniform rate with other troops of the United States. He can see no reason why a colored soldier should be asked to fight upon less pay than any other. The colored man fills an equal space in ranks while he lives, and an equal grave when he falls.

5. It appears by returns from the several recruiting officers that enlistments are discouraged, and the Government is competing against itself, because of the payment of sums larger than the pay of the colored soldiers to the colored employe in the several Staff Departments, and that, too, while the charities of the Government and individuals are supporting the families of the laborer. *It is further ordered:* That no officer or other person on behalf of the Government, or to be paid by the Government, on land in this Department, shall employ or hire any colored man for a greater rate of wages than ten dollars per month, without rations, except that mechanics and skilled laborers may be employed at other rates—regard being had, however, to the pay of the soldier in fixing such rates.

6. The best use during the war for an able-bodied colored man, as well for himself as the country, is to be a soldier; it is therefore further ordered: That no colored man, between the ages of *eighteen* and *forty-five*, who can pass the Surgeon's examination for a soldier, shall be employed on land by any person in behalf of the Government—(mechanics and skilled laborers alone excepted.) And it shall be the duty of each officer or other person employing colored labor in this Department to be paid by or on behalf of the Government, to cause each laborer to be examined by the Surgeons detailed to examine colored recruits, who shall furnish the laborer with a certificate of disability or ability, as the case may be, and after the *first day of January* next, no employment rolls of colored laborers will be certified or passed at these Headquarters wherein this order has not been complied with, and are not vouched for by such certificate of disability of the employes. And whenever hereafter a colored employe of the Government shall not be paid within sixty days after his wages shall become due and payable, the officer or other person having the funds to make such payment shall be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

7. Promptness of payment of labor, and the facilities furnished by the Government and the benevolent, will enable colored laborers in the service of the Government to be supported from the proceeds of their labor: *Therefore* no subsistence will be furnished to the families of those employed by the Government at labor, but the Superintendent of Negro Affairs may issue subsistence to those so employed, and charge the amount against their wages, and furnish the officer in charge of payment of such laborers with the amounts so issued, on the first day of each month, or be himself chargeable with the amount so issued.

8. Political freedom rightly defined is *liberty to work*, and to be protected in the full enjoyment of the fruits of labor; and no one with ability to work should enjoy the fruits of another's labor. *Therefore*, no subsistence will be permitted to any negro or his family, with whom he lives, who is able to work and does not work. It is, therefore, the duty of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs to furnish employment to all the negroes able to labor, and see that their families are supplied with the necessaries of life. Any negro who refuses to work when able, and neglects his family, will be arrested and reported to these Headquarters, to be sent to labor on the fortifications, where he will be made to work. No negro will be required to labor on the Sabbath, unless upon the most urgent necessity.

9. The Commanding General is informed that officers and soldiers in the Department have, by impressment and force, compelled the labor of negroes, sometimes for private use, and often without any imperative necessity.

Negroes have rights so long as they fulfil their duties: *Therefore it is ordered*, that no officer or soldier shall impress or force to labor for any private purpose whatever, any negro; and negro labor shall not be impressed or forced for any public purpose, unless under orders from these headquarters, or because of imperative military necessity, and where the labor of white citizens would be compelled, if present. And any order of any officer compelling any labor by negroes or white citizens shall be forthwith reported to these headquarters, and the reasons which called for the necessity for such order be fully set forth.

In case of a necessity compelling negro or white labor for the purpose of building fortifications, bridges, roads, or aiding transportation or other military purpose, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of negroes in that District to cause employment rolls to be made of those so compelled to labor, and to present said rolls, as soon as the necessity ceases, to the Assistant-Quartermaster of the District, that the laborers may be paid; and the Superintendent shall see that those that labor shall have proper subsistence, and may draw from the Commissary of Subsistence rations therefor. Any officer offending willfully against the provisions of this order, will be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

And no negro shall be impressed into military service of the United States, except under orders from these headquarters—by a draft, which shall equally apply to the white and colored citizens.

10. The theory upon which negroes are received into the Union lines, and employed, either as laborers or soldiers, is that every negro able to work who leaves the rebel lines, diminishes by so much the producing power of the rebellion to supply itself with food and labor necessary to be done outside of military operations, to sustain its armies; and the United States thereby gains either a soldier or a producer. Women and children are received, because it would be manifestly iniquitous and unjust to take the husband and father and leave the wife and child to ill-treatment and starvation. Women and children are also received when unaccompanied by the husband and father, because the negro has the domestic affections in as strong a degree as the white man, and however far South his master may drive him, he will sooner or later return to his family.

Therefore it is ordered: That every officer and soldier of this command shall aid by every means in his power, the coming of all colored people within the Union lines: that all officers commanding expeditions and raids shall bring in with them all the negroes possible, affording them transportation, aid, protection and encouragement. Any officer bringing or admitting negroes within his lines shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs within his District, so they may be cared for and protected, enlisted, or set to work. Any officer, soldier or citizen who shall dissuade, hinder, prevent, or endeavor to hinder or prevent any negro from coming within the Union lines; or shall dissuade, hinder, prevent, or endeavor to prevent or hinder any negro from enlisting; or who shall insult, abuse, ridicule or interfere with, for the purpose of casting ridicule or contempt upon colored troops, or individual soldiers, because they are colored, shall be deemed to be, and held liable under the several acts of Congress applicable to this subject, and be punished with military severity for obstructing recruiting.

11. In consideration of the ignorance and helplessness of the negroes, arising from the condition in which they have been heretofore held, it becomes necessary that the Government should exercise more and peculiar care and protection over them than over its white citizens, accustomed to self-control and self-support, so that their sustenance may be assured, their rights respected, their helplessness protected, and their wrongs redressed; and that there be one system of management of negro affairs.

It is ordered, that Lieut.-Col. J. Burnham Kinsman, A. D. C., be detailed at these Headquarters, as General Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this Department, to whom all reports and communications relating thereto, required to be sent to these Headquarters, shall be addressed. He shall have a general superintendence over all the colored people of this Department; and all other Superintendents of Negro Affairs shall report to Lieut.-Col. Kinsman, who is acting for the Commanding-General in this behalf.

All the territory of Virginia south of the James River shall be under the superintendence of Capt. Orlando Brown, Assistant Quartermaster. All the territory north of James River shall be under the superintendence of Capt. Charles B. Wilder, Assistant Quartermaster. The District of North Carolina shall be under the superintendence of Rev. Horace James, Chaplain.

Each Superintendent shall have the power to select and appoint such Assistant Superintendents for such Sub-Districts in his District as may be necessary, to be approved by the Commanding General; such appointments to be confirmed by the Commanding General.

The pay of such Assistant, if a civilian, shall in no case exceed the pay of a first class clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

It shall be the duty of each Superintendent, under the direction of the General Superintendent, to take care of the colored inhabitants of his district, not slaves, under the actual control of a loyal master in his district; (and in all questions arising as to freedom or Slavery of any colored person, the presumption shall be that the man, woman or child is free or has claimed protection of the military authorities of the United States, which entitles the claimant to freedom;) to cause an accurate census to be taken of colored inhabitants in his district, and their employments; to cause all to be provided with necessary shelter, clothing, food and medicines. To see that all able to work shall have some employment, and that such employment shall be industriously pursued; to see that in all contracts for labor or other things made by the negroes with white persons, the negro is not defrauded, and to annul all contracts made by the negro which are unconscionable and injurious, and that such contracts as are fulfilled by the negro shall be paid; to take charge of all lands and all property allotted, turned over, or given to the use of the negroes, whether by Government or by charity; to keep accurate accounts of the same, and of all expenditure; to audit all accounts of the negroes against Government, and to have all proper allowances made as well to the negro as the Government; and to have all claims put in train for payment by the Government; to keep accurate accounts of all expenses of the negro to the Government, and of his earnings for the Government; to see that the negros who have wrought on land furnished by the Government on shares, shall have their just portion, and to aid in disposing of the same for the best good of the negro and Government; to make quarterly returns and exhibits of all accounts of matters committed to them; and to hold all monies arising from the surplus earnings of the negro over the expenditures by the United States, for the use and benefit of the negroes, under orders from these Headquarters.

12. It appearing to the Commanding General that some of the labor done by the negroes in this department remains unpaid—some for the space of more than two years, although contracts were duly made by the proper officers of the Government for the payment thereof—whereby the faith of the negro in the justice of the Government is impaired, and the trust in its protection is weakened, *it is ordered*, that each Superintendent shall be a Commissioner, to audit all such accounts, procure evidence of their validity, make out accurate pay-rolls, and return the same, so that they may be presented for adjustment to the proper departments. Provided, however, that no sale of any such claim against the Government shall be valid, and no payment shall be made of any such claim, except in hand to the person actually earning it—if he is within this Department—or to his legal representative, if the person earning it be deceased.

13. Religious, benevolent and humane persons have come into this Department for the charitable purpose of giving to the negroes secular and religious instructions; and this, too, without any adequate pay or material reward. *It is, therefore, ordered*, that every officer and soldier shall treat all such persons with the utmost respect; shall aid them by all proper means, in their laudable avocations; and that transportation be furnished them, whenever it may be necessary in pursuit of their business.

14. As it is necessary to preserve uniformity of system, and that information shall be had as to the needs and the supplies for the negro, and as certain authorizations are had to raise troops in the Department, a practice has grown up of corresponding directly with the War and other Departments of the Government, to the manifest injury of the service: *It is therefore ordered*, That all correspondence in relation to the raising or recruitment of colored troops, and relating to the care and control of the negroes in this Department, with any official organized body or society, or any Department or Bureau of the Government, must be transmitted through these Headquarters, as by regulation all other military correspondence is required to be done.

15. Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry in relation to all offences committed by, or against any of the colored troops, or any person in the service of the United States connected with the care, or serving with the colored troops, shall have a majority of its members composed of officers in command of colored troops, when such can be detailed without manifest injury to the service.

All offences by citizens against the negroes, or by the negroes against citizens—except of a high and aggravated nature—shall be heard and tried before the Provost Court.

16. This order shall be published and furnished to each regiment and detached post within the Department—a copy for every commanding officer thereof,—and every commander of a company, or detachment less than a company, shall cause the same to be read once, at least, to his company or detachment; and this order shall be printed for the information of the citizens, once, at least, in each newspaper published in the Department.

[Offical.] By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Major and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Interesting Divorce Case.

A REBEL CAPTAIN SUED BY A LOYAL WIFE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Nov. 16.

We fell upon the following interesting case in our rambles through the Courts yesterday, which will serve as food for gossip of the ancient dames in the city, during the next week. Hannah Lyons, wife of Alphouse Bobet, through her counsel, Messrs. Cutler and Thomas, has instituted suit in the Third District Court, praying for a severance of the matrimonial bond that has so loosely bound herself and husband for lo! these many years. She represents that they were married in 1852, in this city, and from that time up to the month of March, 1862, they lived together, and she always performed the part of a good, true, and faithful wife—never violating the least of the vows she made to him in marriage; but the husband, on the contrary, did repeatedly during the year 1860-61, up to March, 1862, and almost continually abuse, insult and ill-treat her, and on many occasions during said time did strike and beat her without provocation. In March, 1862, he left her and went to the State of Mississippi, where he joined the so-called Confederate army, and at last accounts was acting as an officer in said army. The petitioner further shows that she has always been loyal to the Government of the United States, and that her husband has been ever since the breaking out of the rebellion a most inveterate and incorrigible rebel. She also charges him with having lived in adultery with one Mary Burton in New-Orleans, from the year 1860 up to the time of his departure from the city with the rebel army, and also with various other strange women—facts which have but recently come to her knowledge. She further alleges that there has been no issue from the marriage, and that the community property at the time of his deserting her was worth upward of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—in real estate, slaves, staves, whoop-poles, bills receivable, bills and notes, and money—the same being community property, and the community owing no debts, she is justly and legally entitled to one-half thereof. Wherefore, she prays for permission to institute this suit, that a curator *ad hoc* be appointed to represent the absent husband, and after due proceedings had, a separation of property and divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* be decreed.

The last heard from Capt. Bobet, the husband of this lady, he was acting as the Quartermaster of the combined Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana regiments in Bragg's army, and was at the battle of Chickamauga.

The New-York Times.—We would say to our readers that if any of you wish to take the *very best* paper published in New-York City, in every department you can mention, *be sure* to send for the Times. It contains the *latest* and most *reliable* news from all parts of our land and the world, and is ably edited and conducted. We know what we say, having been a subscriber for several years past. Read Prospectus in another column, and then send for and try it one year.—*Union (N. Y.) News, Dec. 10.*

Synopsis of the Postmaster General's Report.

The Postmaster-General Reports, that during the last fiscal year the financial condition of his Department has been one of unusual prosperity. The revenue has nearly equaled the expenditures—the latter amounting to $11,314,206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59. There is good reason to believe that the department will be self sustaining in a brief period of time.

The whole number of Post-offices existing on the 30th of June, 1863, was 29,047, being an increase on the preceding year of 172. Eight hundred and thirty offices have been established, and 658 have been discontinued.

The number of special agents on June 17, 1863, was sixteen, with an aggregate salary of $26,500, and 387 route agents, with an aggregate salary of $289,260; also, 45 local agents, at $27,024. Baggage Masters in charge of express mails had received $7,440.

The total cost of trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $332,184 80. This price covered 132 round trips to various European ports.

The Postmaster-General regrets to state that no progress has been made in negotiations for a new postal convention with Prussia, embracing the States comprising the German-Austrian Postal Union, on account of some obstacle presented by Austria in regard to territorial transit charges.

He renews his recommendation of March 3, 1862 to the Postal Committees in Congress, that all private ships departing from the United States for foreign ports should be required, as a condition of clearance, to convey mails on such terms as may be allowed by Congress.

During the year the increased length of routes has been 5,585, but the annual cost of mail transportation has decreased $113,258, or about two per cent.

The value of stamps issued to postmasters, during the year is $9,683,382. Stamped letter envelopes, $634,821, and stamped newspaper wrappers, $20,545. The total value of those sold to the public was, $9,624,529 62, being an excess over the previous year of $2,714,397 73.

The Postmaster-General renews his last years' recommendation to Congress, to authorize him to adjust and allow the claim of postmasters, who have sustained losses of stamps and stampted envelopes, by reason of the occupation and robbery of their offices by bodies of armed men.

These claims thus far presented amount to about $5,000. He calls attention also to the fact that these postmasters have suffered greatly in the loss of private property.

He requests additional legislation in respect to post-office thefts, and recommends that the stealing of letters and stamps be made a penal offence.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

There has been a continued increase of letters, containing money and other valuables. The number of dead letters covering deeds, bills of exchange, drafts and other valuable papers, received registered, and returned for delivery to the writers, was 8,322 with an aggregate nominal value of $1,544,277 81. Of these 7,559 were delivered to the owners.

Letters registered and mailed containing money numbered 18,219. Of these 15,048, containing $62,627 72, were finally delivered.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three letters of less value were received, nearly 10,000 of which contained daguerreotypes, and 8,273 were restored to their writers or owners.

The Postmaster-General recommends that a postal order money system be established to facilitate the transmission of small sums through the mails, which he is confident would prove, not only a great convenience to soldiers and citizens, but also almost entirely obviate the loss of this class of remittances.

In regard to letters addressed to points in the rebellious States, the Postmaster-General says: "By reason of the continued suspension of regular postal communication with sections of the country under insurrectionary control, a considerable number of letters, amounting in the aggregate to 24,314, found their way by various channels, to the Dead Letter Office. Of this number 3,312 were foreign, and were returned to the countries where they originated. Those originating in the loyal States were turned over to the military authorities, and after examination, most of them sent by flag of truce to their destination.

The Postmaster-General has instructed postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter-office, except in special cases, all letters remaining unclaimed one month after being advertised, instead of two months as formerly.

In conclusion, he asks the consideration of Congress of the revised code of laws submitted by him at the last session, which is mainly a digest of existing postal laws.

Gen. Banks' Operations.

CAPTURE OF CORPUS CHRISTI AND ARANZAS PASS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

On Board Steamer St. Marys,
Off Aranzas Pass, Texas,
Wednesday, Nov. 18.

I have only time to say that Gen. Banks left Brazos or Point Isabel at 9 o'clock in the evening on the 16th, with a fleet of nine vessels, transports, and the *Monongahela* gunboat, Capt. Strong, for Corpus Christi Pass. Arrived off the Bar about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th, and on examination found only two feet six inches of water. The sea was smooth and the weather fine. We commenced at once landing our forces in the surf on the beach, on the south point of Mustang Island. By sunrise this morning we had the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Maine regiments, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Eighth Indiana, and Company F, First Missouri artillery, with a part of the Twentieth Iowa volunteers, all ashore and in column *en route* up the beach toward Aranzas Pass. About 11 o'clock the *Monongahela* opened her 200-pound Parrott on the enemy's battery, which was planted behind the sandhills so as to completely cover the channel and southern point of St. Joseph's Island. In the meantime the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Maine, the two advance regiments, had succeeded in getting in the rear of the works within two miles, without being discovered. The armed transport *McClellan*, Capt. Gray, drawing less water than the *Monongahela*, worked up close on to the battery, soon making it too hot for the Texans to hold. They abandoned the battery, sought shelter from the sand-hills, until their flag of truce was discovered, when they were permitted to surrender without terms. Their battery consisted of three 24-pounders and one 8-inch sea howitzer. The force of the garrison consisted of one company of regular artillery and two companies of drafted Texan militia, in all, about one hundred and fifty men. Since the 26th of October, the day of leaving New-Orleans, Gen. Banks has restored to the Union the mouth of the Rio Grande; raised the Stars and Stripes seventy miles up this river; captured and established posts at Brazos Santiago, Point Isabel; and to-day's work secures to the Union Corpus Christi and Aranzas Passes. What his next scheme is I am not at liberty to write. You shall be informed as we progress along.

The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The following letter embraces an important decision:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1863.

Elisha Bassett, Esq., Assistant Clerk District Court, Boston, Mass.:

Sir: Your communication of the 20th ult. to the Secretary of State, desiring to know whether or not the proclamation of the President of Sept. 15, 1863, suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, was intended to apply to the case of a minor who has enlisted in the volunteer forces of the army without the consent of his parent or guardian, and if it was so intended originally, whether it has since been modified so as to permit the writ in such case, has been referred to the War Department, and by that Department to the Judge-Advocate-General of the army, who has submitted the following report in the case:

The President's late Proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* undoubtedly includes in its provisions the case of a minor enlisted without his parents' consent, in whose behalf, therefore, such writ cannot be issued; and it is doubtful if there be in such case at present any available remedy in law. The act of 1850, chap. 78, sec. 5, which provided that all minors enlisted without the consent of their parents, &c., might be discharged upon the order of the Secretary of War, is repealed by the act of Feb. 13, 1862, chap. 27, sec. 2, and it is further provided therein that no person under the age of 18 shall be mustered into the service, but that the oath of enlistment by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age.

The conclusion, therefore, is that minors between 18 or 21 years cannot be discharged at all; that minors under 18 cannot be discharged if in their oath of enlistment it is set forth that they are fully of that age, and further, that in the case of a minor actually under 18, whose age is correctly stated in his oath, or who has been enlisted or mustered without taking a formal oath, a discharge can be obtained only upon a full statement of the facts in proper form, addressed to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Navigation Nearly Closed on the River.—Vessels from Albany report considerable ice in the river. Old Captains say navigation on the river will probably close as early as next week.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

SINKING OF THE MONITOR WEEHAWKEN.

DROWNING OF THIRTY OF HER CREW.

The Steamship Fulton Captures Another Prize.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, from Port Royal Dec. 8, we have the painful news of the loss of the monitor *Weehawken*. She sudenly sunk at her anchorage off Morris Island during a gale on the 6th inst. Thirty of her crew were lost, including four assistant engineers. Her Captain was on board the flagship when the accident occurred, and all the other officers, except the four engineers, were saved.

No damage was sustained by any other of the iron-clads.

The *Fulton* brings a large number of passengers from Port Royal. On the 6th instant she went up to Stono Bar, and was ordered back to Hilton Head by Gen. Gillmore, to receive on board Gen. Foster, but he not having arrived there on the 8th, left for this city—we were then short of coal.

Gen. Seymour had arrived at Folly Island to take command of his brigade and Hilton Head.

The *Fulton* has captured another prize. The following is an abstract of her log:

Dec. 9, off Wilmington, N. C., at 7:15 A. M., made a small schooner, one point on the port-bow, steering the same course as ourselves. From her rig and appearance, judged her to be an English vessel. At 8:45 A. M., being near, and she showing no colors, fired a gun, (blank,) when she immediotely hove to, still showing no colors. Sent a boat on board with the first officer and purser to examine her papers. A few minutes after the boat returned with the papers. Upon examination of her documents proved she was the schooner *G. C. Bigelow*, from Bermuda, bound to Beaufort, N. C., with 40 tons of salt as ballast. Register and clearance from Bermuda approved all right. She had no manifest as yet made out and none of her papers. Had the American Consul's certificate or signature, evidently something was wrong; put a prize crew on board, consisting of one mate and four men; transferred her crew on board of the *Fulton* and took her in tow, and proceeded on our course for New-York. The schooner was about 90 tons, and 20 years old, as reported by the master, and is in a very dilapidated condition. During the night the wind and sea increased.

Dec. 20.—At 2:20 A. M. the officer in charge of the schooner made the night signal to stop, which was immediately done. We backed down to her, when he informed us the schooner was leaking badly in her upper works forward, and at the rote we were going it would be impossible to keep her free. Started the steamer again at less than half speed, the wind and sea increasing fast. In the morning he at 8 A. M., stopped and sent two men on board of the schooner to help in pumping, and to have a more thorough examination of the cargo, after which we proceeded on very slowly; at 1:30 P. M., the schooner hoisted a signal of distress; stopped at once and boarded her. The officer in charge reported it was impossible to keep her free, going head to the sea, and the men would not remain on board any longer. She was seaworthy to with a free wind, and there was nothing on board of her as cargo but the salt. Capt. Wotton thereupon had a consultation, and in consideration that his voyage had been protracted by the detention of the steamer at Hilton Head two days, and having important dispatches on board, and finding the schooner unfit to navigate to the north of Hatteras in her present condition, and not being able to spare his officers or men to carry her into some Southern port, in possession of the Government concluded to give the vessel up to her crew, the vessel and cargo being of trifling value; the chances of her running the blockade being very small, having the English rig, which would be immediately proven to any American cruiser. Consequently, after having a thorough examination of the vessel, put the crew on board, and at 2:30 P. M., let her go about her business. The captain and crew were allowed the privilege to examine for themselves, and with their own free will took charge of the schooner again.

We are indebted to J. McManus, Esq., purser of the *Fulton* for favors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The News of Grant's Victories—Effect of Shelling Charleston—A National Salute.

Folly Island, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

The highly exciting and cheerful intelligence of Grant's success, which we discover in the Northern papers, totally eclipses in point of interest any information that can be forwarded from this department. The fact that Bragg had sustained a disastrous defeat was made known to us at an early date through rebel papers, and, as may be readily conceived, sent a thrill of delight to the heart of every one who heard it. The confirmation of the news by the Northern press, together with additional particulars, caused the entire camp to break forth in wild shouts of exultation.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

connected exclusively with this Department cannot be said to have arrived at a very forward state in consequence, as I have had occasion to previously write, of the unexplainable inaction of the navy. At long intervals throughout the day and night the ear is greeted with the sound of a single gun, fired either from our batteries or those of the enemy. The pickets guarding the islands north of Folly Island are within talking distance of the rebel pickets, but a mutual understanding prevents one from harming the other. The Union batteries, including all on the islands near Charleston occupied by our troops, are of a formidable character and are strongly garrisoned. The enemy's works on the surrounding islands are, we have every reason to believe, in an equally effective state of defence. A number of shells were thrown into Charleston during the week, and we can safely venture the assertion, that the citizens and soldiery inhabiting that city, did not view the descent of the missiles with anything like the calmness their papers from time to time labor to induce us to believe. Gillmore's rifled cannon turned toward the city, have had the effect to keep the rebels in a constant state of alarm and dread, notwithstanding the repeated asseverations of the Charleston editors to the contrary. They may console themselves by calling the shells a fine pyrotechnic display, not to be considered of great importance, but at the same time we have positive proof that not a shell has exploded over the city without causing the people therein to tremble with the utmost fear. Charleston papers of a recent date contain scores of advertisements announcing the removal of business firms from the lower to the upper portion of the city. The Charleston Hotel is already closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The alleged reason assigned for thus closing two of once the most fashionable hotels in the South, is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds essential to conduct the establishments in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join it in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied of goods and abandoned. The aged, women and children have, with few exceptions, fled the city, and but a small number either of civilians or soldiers are to be seen on promenade. Such are the evidences we have of the effect of our shells. Destitution and consternation reign supreme in the accursed city, and the late achievements of Grant in its rear will not tend to mollify the excited feelings of the populace.

A NATIONAL SALUTE.

On Tuesday last, by order of Gen. Gillmore, the commanders of the various batteries and artillery companies fired a national salute of thirty-five guns in honor of the splendid victory of Gen. Grant. The firing commenced at 12 M. and lasted for about one hour. The field artillery was placed in positton on the beach and fired blank cartridges. It was otherwise, however, with the heavy artillery mounted in Forts Putnam, Strong and other Works on Morris Island, it being the design of Gen. Gillmore to further acquaint the enemy with the superiority of his pieces and the skill of his gunners, while he rejoiced over his late defeat at Chattanooga. Not a gun was changed from its direct bearing on the rebel forts. Every rebel work received more or less shots from our pieces until the salute ended. Neither did Charleston itself escape the compliments paid that day to Jeff. Davis and his minions. Fort Putnam took special care that the explosion of a dozen shells, at least, should resound over the heads of the frightened inhabitants. Whether the rebels surmised the significancy of the firing we know not, but we are certain they were greatly surprised at hearing the simultaneous reports of so many guns; and, judging from their hesitancy to reply, they must have anticipated an attack, and hardly knew at which point to concentrate their troops. Before the firing had ceased on our part, the rebel batteries on James Island opened a return fire on Morris Island, which was soon after followed by the batteries on Sullivan's Island. Only the ordinary exchange of shots occurred after the salute had been given.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER CHESAPEAKE.

She is Reported to be at St. Mary's Short of Coal.

Gunboats on Her Track, and Her Seizure To-day Probable.

Arrival of Captain Willetts and Crew at Portland, Me.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PIRATES.

Portland, Friday, Dec. 11.

Collector Washburne has just received the following from Halifax;

"The *Chesapeake* is at St. Mary's destitute of coal. Gunboats will take her if there to-morrow."

The Vice-Consul at Halifax telegraphs Collector Washburne, that a steamer is in Shelbourne answering the description of the *Chesapeake*. She attempted to coal at Halifax last night. The Government was applied to but no encouragement was given for want of evidence of murder committed. An affidavit of the charge would be made to-day. The crown officer was deliberating upon it.

The gunboat *Acacia* was hauled up on the flats to-day, and one side examined without finding the leak. The water in her would not run out.

The gunboat *Agawam*, hence in pursuit of the *Chesapeake*, arrived at Rockland to-day, short of coal. She awaits orders.

The steamer *New-England* arrived this evening from St. John, bringing Capt. Willets and a portion of the crew of the *Chesapeake*; all of whom, with the exception of the mate, who is badly wounded, proceeded to Boston.

Capt. Willets reports having met two steamers bound east, undoubtedly in pursuit of the pirates—both side-wheel steamers. He also reports that all the persons engaged in the capture of the *Chesapeake* passed from St. John to Boston in the steamer *New-England* but a few days ago, and most of them were undoubtedly provincial.

Capt. Willets furnishes the following copy of the order of the Captain of the pirate *Retribution* to the officers detached to capture the *Chesapeake*.

To Lieut. Jno. Clibbon Braine:

You are hereby ordered to proceed to the City of New-York, with the following: First Lieut. H. A. Parr, Second Lieut. David Colins, Sailing Master George Robinson, and crew of eleven men. You will on arrival engage passage on board the steamer, and use your discretion as to the proper time and place to capture. Your action towards the crew and passengers will be strictly in accordance with the President's instructions. You will, as circumstances will permit, bring your prize to the Island of Grand Menan for further orders. Seal Cove Harbor, if accessible.

(Signed) JNO. PARKER,
Captain privateer *Retribution*.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Movements of Mosby's and White's Guerrillas.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 11.

About one hundred of Mosby's and White's guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Lovettsville about midnight of the 8th inst.

They took old Dr. Shaffer from his bed and demanded his watch and hat. They took his hat from his head and then released him.

The neighborhood is full of guerrillas.

Mosby was with the gang which visited Lovettsville. His headquarters are at Markham, on the railroad, in Fauquier County.

Markham is west of Oak Hill, on the Manassas Railroad.

These guerrillas were in full Federal uniform. They are watching our forage and transportation wagons very closely, and are ready at all times to take advantage of circumstances.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Arrival at New-Orleans of the Prisoners Taken at Mustang Island—Gen. Hamilton's Movements.

Cairo, Friday, Dec. 11.

The steamer *McClellan*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d inst., brought the rebel prisoners that were captured at Mustang Island; among them were a number of officers.

Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, reached Brazos on the 2d inst., and would enter upon the duties of his office as soon as possible.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Meade's Official Report Sent in—Winter Quarters.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 11.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac say, that all reports to the effect that Gen. Meade has been superseded were unfounded, at least, up to a late hour last night, as far as was known at headquarters. Gen. Meade, the day before yesterday, forwarded his report of the recent movement south of the Rapidan to the War Debartment. It is confidently believed it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully indorsed by almost every officer in the army. All the corps are busily engaged in making themselves comfortable. Beyond this no active operations are visible.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ELECTION.

Hon. Erastus Corning Chosen President.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 11.

The election for Directors of the Central Railroad was concluded this evening. About twelve and a half millions were voted for the old Board and six millions for the opposition.

The Directors subsequently held a meeting, electing Erastus Corning President and Dean Richmond Vice-President.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

MOVEMENTS OF CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

Privateers Fitting Out in the Thames.

Observance of National Thanksgiving by Americans in London;

ADDRESS OF MINISTER ADAMS.

England and Russia and the European Congress.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Halifax, Friday, Dec. 11.

THE REBEL FLEET.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th of November, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates two days later than those already received. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at midnight on the 26th ult., and the *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec on the 27th. The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The Confederate steamer *Georgia* had gone into dock at Cherbourg to repair some minor damages.

The steamer *Rappahannock*, under the Confederate flag, and pierced for eight guns, sailed from Sheerness, Eng., on the 26th ult., in an unfinished state, having a gang of carpenters on board, and arrived at Calais the same day. The vessel was at once seized by the French customs authorities, but was not long detained, and her Captain has permission to leave port whenever he pleases. The *Rappahannock* was formerly Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Victor*, and was sold with three other steamers a few weeks ago. The three latter are English war steamers, and are reported to be fitting out in the Thames for Confederate privateers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In pursuance of President Lincoln's Proclamation, the Americans in London observed the 26th of November as a day of Thanksgiving. Business was suspended at the American Legation and Consulates, and a grand banquet was given at St. James' Hall, under the Presidency of Robert J. Walker.

The banquet was attended by Mr. Adams, the Secretaries of the Legation, and many prominent Americans. Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation was read, and Mr. Walker delivered an address on the rebellion and the prospects of its speedy suppression.

A prayer was offered up by Mr. Stella Martin, a fugitive slave, and a hymn was sung by the guests.

A toast to the President was received with great enthusiasm, and was responded to by Mr. Adams, who noticed some of the objections urged against the proclamation, and pointed out the various causes for thankfulness which existed. He said that every American felt that this was the time of calamity, but it was to be regarded as much of a necessary evil as if it had been an earthquake or an inundation. Under these circumstances all they could do was to apply themselves promptly to the perfection of the remedy and the restoration of the Union. This could only be done through perseverance in the war. He enumerated the great things which had been accomplished since the rebellion broke out. The Government at that time was almost disintegrated—now it is solid and firm—able to act with vigor and effect whenever and however it pleased. The people have rallied round the Government and maintained the policy of the President. They have money, they have men, and they have ideas which they mean to establish on the only true and successful conclusion of the struggle. We now stand firmly and have every reliance, that the Government is now able and the people willing to go through the trial triumphantly. The Emancipation Proclamation and enlistment of negro troops, are the two great instruments by which emancipation without revolution will be carried out. And here we are now at the end of two years and a half having made slow but regular progress in this movement until it has taken shape distinctly before us, so that we can foresee the ultimate issue. Mr. Adams concluded by eulogizing the honesty and fidelity of Mr. Lincoln.

Numerous other patriotic toasts were then drunk and responded to.

Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, the writer on secession in the London *Times*, has been addressing large meetings in Glasgow in favor of Southern independence. He urged that England should take the lead in inviting the European Powers to intervene in the American war.

The Southern Independence Association of Manchester have invited Mr. Cornell Jewett to deliver an address before them during December. Mr. Jewett accepted, conditional on his not being confined to the subject of the Southern right to independence, nor compromised as a Southern supporter.

The English Funds on the 27th were dull. Money was in abundant supply, and easy, but the demand at the Bank was rather more active.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The reply of Russia to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to the European Congress was delivered on the 26th of November.

It is denied that Russia demands that the programme of the Congress shall be drawn up. Prince Gortschakoff has sent an explanatory note with a formal reply to the Emperor.

Switzerland sent a direct acceptance, but will communicate its reserves.

Advices from Paris hint that England's refusal may lead France to form a new and more intimate alliance elsewhere.

The official correspondence between France and England relative to the Congress is published. It fully agrees with the version already given. England first asked for the programme and when it was given replied in effect that the Congress would not produce the desired results, but perhaps make matters worse.

Some Paris journals censure the policy of England in holding aloof from the Congress.

FRANCE.

The French deficit, owing to the Mexican and Cochin China wars is reported at £10,000,000. It was rumored that M. Fould is about to propose a loan of 300,000,000 of francs.

La France contradicts the reported murder of a French officer in Japan.

The French export trade to Mexico has greatly increased.

The *Gazette de France* has received a second warning.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The agitation in Germany continues.

It is reported that the Committee of the Federal Diet have decided to propose the immediate adoption of the Federal execution in Holstein.

The Saxony Chamber of Deputies have unanimously recognized the rights of Prince Augustenberg, and promised the support of the Government in the matter.

Two divisions of the Prussian army are under orders to be ready to take the field. They number 35,000 men.

A resolution was pending in the Prussian Chamber to place all means at the disposal of the Government for the energetic guardianship of German rights.

The Wurtemburg Government urges the immediate occupation of Holstein by the Federal troops.

ITALY.

Turin journals say that the soldiers on furlough are being recalled, that the garrisons are being increased in the Venetian provinces, and that work on the fortifications is being accelerated.

SPAIN.

The Senate has voted an address in response to the Queen's speech.

POLAND.

Polish affairs remain unchanged.

Two hundred public functionaries had been arrested at Warsaw, and condemned to deportation to Siberia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails, news per which has already been telegraphed, go forward by the *Canada*.

Later telegrams announce the alarming illness of Lord Elgin. On the 14th of November he was fast sinking.

The *Times* announces that his Lordship was dead, but the information is not wholly reliable.

A letter from Shanghai says Burgevine has got tired of his rebel friends, and given himself up to Maj. Gordon, having previously been pardoned by the American Consul.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached Lisbon. Rio dates are to Nov. 8. Coffee, 6||700@6||850 for good firsts. Stock, 170,000 bags. Exchange, 27⅛@27¼.

THE VERY LATEST BY THE CANADA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

London, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday, at 66f. 80c.

The German Diet have refused to receive the Danish Representative.

Consols, after official hours, yesterday, closed flat at 91⅛.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and the ten months, ending on the 31st of October, were issued yesterday. For the month, the total value of the exports reached the sum of £15,000,000 against £9,846,000 in October last year. For the ten months the aggregate this year is £193,770,000 against £193,519,000 at the same period in 1862.

The City Article, of the *Evening Star*, says:

"The dispatches of Earl Russell, in reference to the European Congress, have not given the satisfaction expected from the anticipatory notices of them."

A Cabinet Council will be held on Tuesday next.

The Court of Exchequer will hold a special sitting at Westminster Hall, on Monday, the 7th of December, when judgment will be given in the case of the Confederate steamer *Alexandra*.

Advices received by the China mail state that, at the latest dates, the American steamer *Wyoming* was at Macao and the *Jamestown* at Japan.

The *Times* of yesterday, (Saturday,) taking for its text the eulogies of Cobden and Bright on American institutions and Mr. Adams' praises of President Lincoln, has a characteristic article, sneering at the present position of the American Government and Mr. Lincoln's incapacity.

At a stormy meeting held at Preston, it was resolved to memorialize Parliament to stop the American war by means of remonstrance. The resolution was strongly opposed, but it was finally carried.

Liverpool, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Adriatic*, from New-York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway yesterday, the 28th inst.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

Cotton; sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters; the market closing buoyant at a further advance of ⅛d.

Breadstuffs, steady. Corn firmer, and 3d. higher; Mixed, 29s. 6d.

Provisions, steady. Tallow dull and 6d. lower.

Produce—Sugar, still advancing. Petroleum very dull.

London, Saturday, Nov. 28—evening.

Consols for money, 92⅛@92⅜.

Illinois Central Shares, 24@22 discount. Erie Shares, 63@65.

THE REBELLION IN SAN DOMINGO.

The steamship *Eagle* arrived here yesterday, from Havana. She brings the following interesting intelligence from San Domingo:

Havana, Saturday, Dec. 5.

On the 3d the following telegram was received here from Villa Clara—pretending to copy news given by the *Diaro de Santiago de Cuba*, as follows:

"Long live the Queen. Over three hundred of the rebels (of St. Dominge, I presume, though we are not told where or when,) have delivered themselves up to Gen. Santana and to Gen. Gandara. The unfortunately famous Benigo Rojas, as also two other heads of the rebellion have been captured in Hayti and are at the disposition of our Government. Two other chiefs have presented themselves to Gen. Vargas, and made important disclosures. The mob gives in to the valor of our soldiers."

The *Diaro* here makes no comment and altogether it is better to wait for confirmation ere giving this report implicit credence.

Considerable activity has lately been displayed in the capture of the highway robbers which infest our roads. Another has been executed, and fourteen have been arrested.

We have had quite a Norther lately, which lasted two days, the wind then veering to the eastward.

The English bark *Ontario*, with a cargo of mahogany and cedar, was lost on the Colorados, and the Spanish bark *Paciego*, with a cargo of 5,000 bbls. of flour, was lost between Neuvitas and Gibara.

The temperature here is delightful and there is no sickness.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Death of Gen. Comonfort—Movements of the French Army.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Arrived, steamer *Golden Age* from Panama, steamer *Panama* from Mazatlan, with $140,000 in treasure.

Dates from Colima, Mexico, are to Nov. 27.

Gen. Comonfort was killed on the road between San Luis Potosi and Guanaxuato, while fighting a band of Mexicans who favored French occupation.

The French had possession of Queretero and Guanaxuato, and were marching on Guadalaxxarra and Merelia.

Manzanilla was sacked by robbers on the 18th of November, and the Custom-house was destroyed.

Colima was surronnded by Conservadores. The Juarez Government was represented to be powerless, and anarchy reigned within its nominal jurisdiction.

This news comes through private letters to a commercial house of San Francisco.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Guerrillas Active—The Rebel Prisoners.

Cincinnati, Friday, Dec. 11.

A Louisville dispatch says the guerrillas in Cumberland, Wayne and Clinton Counties, are very troublesome, and often make raids across the Cumberland, destroying property and stealing horses, and conscripting citizens. They are generally believed to be rebel citizens who take this method of robbing the Union men.

Four thousand and two hundred Chattanooga prisoners have passed through Louisville.

It is generally believed that Hon. James Guthrie will be elected United States Senator by the Kentucky Legislature.

A vote of thanks to Gens. Grant and Burnside was offered in the Kentucky Senate yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Movements of Gens. Sherman and Blair—A Heavy Force at Knoxville.

Chattanooga, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Gen. F. P. Blair and G. N. Wilson, of Gen. Grant's Staff, arrived from Knoxville to-day. Gen. Blair goes to Congress at once.

Gen. Sherman returns in a few days to Chattanooga. There is a heavy force at Knoxville.

Two hundred and seventy-four men have died of wounds and disease in the Chattanooga hospitals within the last seventeen days.

The guerrillas are active between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Heavy Robbery—Court Martial.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 11.

The office of the North Missouri Railroad was robbed of $25,000 on Wednesday night.

William R. Strachan, a prominent member of the Legislature, who has been under arrest on charges preferred against him while acting as Provost-Marshal of North Missouri, last Summer, and since at large on parole, has been ordered to report here for trial next week.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

The External and Internal Condition of the Southern Confederacy.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1863.

The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Rebel Arms.

The Course of England---Categorical Charges Against Her

The Rebel Finances---A Counterpart to Mr. Chase's Report.

The Rebel Army and Navy, and Their Condition.

The Exchange of Prisoners---The Conduct of Our Government.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

The Confederate Congress opened its sessions at Richmond on Monday last, and at noon of Tuesday, the following Message was received from His Excellency Jeff. Davis:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The necessity for legislative action, arising out of the important events that have marked the interval since your adjournment, and my desire to have the aid of your counsel on other matters of grave public interest, render your presence at this time more than ordinarily welcome. Indeed, but for serious obstacles to convoking you in extraordinary session, and the necessity for my own temporary absence from the seat of Government, I would have invited you to an earlier meeting than that fixed at the date of your adjournment.

Grave reverses befell our arms soon after your departure from Richmond. Early in July our strongholds at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, together with their entire garrisons, capitulated to the combined land and naval forces of the enemy. The important interior position of Jackson next fell into their temporary possession. Our unsuccessful assault on the post at Helena was followed, at a later period, by the invasion of Arkansas, and the retreat of our army from Little Rock gave to the enemy the control of the important valley in which it is situated.

The resolute spirit of the people soon rose superior to the temporary despondency naturally resulting from these reverses. The gallant troops, so ably commanded in the States beyond the Mississippi, inflicted repeated defeats on the invading armies in Louisiana and on the coast of Texas. Detachments of troops and active bodies of partisans kept up so effective a war on the Mississippi River as practically to destroy its value as an avenue of commerce.

The determined and successful defence of Charleston against the land and naval operations of the enemy afforded an inspiring example of our ability to repel the attacks even of the iron-clad fleet on which they chiefly rely; while on the Northern frontier our success was still more marked.

The able commander, who conducted the campaign in Virginia, determined to meet the threatened advance on Richmond, for which the enemy had made long and costly preparations, by forcing their armies to cross the Potomac and fight in defence of their own capital and homes. Transferring the battle-field to their own soil, he succeeded in compelling their rapid retreat from Virginia, and in the hard fought battle of Gettysburgh inflicted such severity of punishment as disabled them from early renewal of the campaign as originally projected. Unfortunately, the communications on which our General relied for receiving his supplies of munitions were interrupted by extraordinary floods, which so swelled the Potomac as to render impassable the fords by which his advance had been made, and he was thus forced to a withdrawal, which was conducted with deliberation, after securing large trains of captured supplies, and with a constant but unaccepted tender of battle. On more than one occasion the enemy has since made demonstrations of a purpose to advance, invariably followed by a precipitate retreat to intrenched lines on the approach of our forces.

The effective check thus opposed to the advance of invaders at all points, was such as to afford hope of their early expulsion from portions of the territory previously occupied by them, when the country was painfully surprised by the intelligence that the officer in command of Cumberland Gap had surrendered that important and easily defensible pass without firing a shot, upon the summons of a force still believed to have been inadequate to its reduction, and when reinforcements were within supporting distance and had been ordered to his aid. The entire garrison, including the commander, being still held prisoners by the enemy, I am unable to suggest any explanation of this disaster, which laid open Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia to hostile operations, and broke the line of communication between the seat of Government and Middle Tennessee. This easy success of the enemy was followed by an advance of Gen. Rosecrans into Georgia, and our army evacuated Chattanooga and availed itself of the opportunity thus afforded of winning on the field of Chickamauga one of the most brilliant and decisive victories of the war. This signal defeat of Gen. Rosecrans was followed by his retreat into Chattanooga, where his imperilled position had the immediate effect of relieving the pressure of the invasion at other points, forcing the concentration for his relief, of large bodies of troops withdrawn from the armies in the Mississippi Valley and in Northern Virginia. The combined forces thus accumulated against us in Tennessee, so greatly outnumbered our army as to encourage the enemy to attack. After a long and severe battle, in which great carnage was inflicted on him, *some of our troops inexplicably abandoned positions of great strength and by a disorderly retreat, compelled the commander to withdraw the forces elsewhere successful, and finally to retire with his whole army to a position some twenty or thirty miles to the rear.* It is believed that if the troops who yielded to the assault had fought with the valor which they had displayed on previous occasions, and which was manifested in this battle on the other parts of the line, the enemy would have been repulsed with very great slaughter, and our country would have escaped the misfortune, and the army the mortification of the first defeat that has resulted from misconduct by the troops. In the meantime, the army of Gen. Burnside was driven from all its field positions in Eastern Tennessee, and forced to retreat into his intrenchments at Knoxville, where, for some weeks, it was threatened with capture by the forces under Gen. Longstreet. No information has reached me of the final result of the operations of our commander, though intelligence has arrived of his withdrawal from that place.

While, therefore, our success in driving the enemy from our soil has not equaled the expectations confidently entertained at the commencement of the campaign, his further progress has been checked. If we are forced to regret losses in Tennessee and Arkansas, we are not without ground for congratulation on successes in Louisiana and Texas. On the sea-coast he is exhausted by vain efforts to capture our ports, while on the northern frontier he has in turn felt the pressure and dreads the renewal of invasion. The indomitable courage and perseverance of the people in the defence of their homes have been nobly attested by the unanimity with which the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia have recently given expression to the popular sentiment; and like manifestations may be anticipated from all the States. Whatever obstinacy may be displayed by the enemy in his desperate sacrifices of money, life and liberty in the hope of enslaving us, the experience of mankind has too conclusively shown the superior endurance of those who fight for home, liberty and independence to permit any doubt of the result.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the state of our relations with foreign countries since my message in January last. On the contrary, *there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality, and their action, in some cases, has assumed a character positively unfriendly.*

You have heretofore been informed that, by common understanding, the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent had been left by foreign Powers to the two great maritime nations of Western Europe, and that the governments of these two nations had agreed to take no measures without previous concert. The result of these arrangements has, therefore, placed it in the power of either France or England to obstruct at pleasure the recognition to which the Confederacy is justly entitled, or even to prolong the continuance of hostilities on this side of the Atlantic, if the policy of either could be promoted by the postponement of peace. Each, too, thus became possessed of great influence in so shaping the general exercise of neutral rights in Europe, as to render them subservient to the purpose of aiding one of the belligerents to the detriment of the other. I referred, at your last session, to some of the leading points in the course pursued by professed neutrals, *which betrayed a partisan leaning to the side of our enemies*, but events have since occurred, which induce me to renew the subject in greater detail than was then deemed necessary. In calling to your attention the action of these Governments I shall refer to the documents appended to President Lincoln's messages, and to their own correspondence, as disclosing the true nature of their policy, and the motives which guided it. To this course no exception can be taken, inasmuch as our attention has been invited to those sources of information by their official publication.

In May, 1861, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty informed our enemies that it had not "allowed any other than an intermediate position on the part of the Southern States," and assured them "that the sympathies of this country (Great Britain) were rather with the North than with the South."

On the 1st day of June, 1861, the British Government interdicted the use of its ports "to armed ships and privateers, both of the United States and the so-called Confederate States," with their prizes. The Secretary of State of the United States fully appreciated the character and motive of this interdiction, when he observed to Lord Lyons, who communicated it, "that this measure, and that of the same character which had been adopted by France, would probably prove a death blow to Southern privateering."

On the 12th of June, 1861, the United States Minister in London informed Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the fact of his having held interviews with the Commissioners of this Government had given "great dissatisfaction," and that a protraction of this relation would be viewed by the United States "as hostile in spirit, and to require some corresponding action accordingly." In response to this intimation, Her Majesty's Secretary assured the Minister that "he had no expectation of seeing them any more."

By proclamation, issued on the 19th and 27th April, 1861, President Lincoln proclaimed the blockade of the entire coast of the Confederacy, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, embracing, according to the returns of the United States coast survey, a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, on which the number of rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds and passes is one hundred and eighty-nine. The navy possessed by the United States for enforcing this blockade was stated in the reports communicated by President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States to consist of twenty-four vessels of all classes in commission, of which half were in distant seas. The absurdity of the pretension of such a blockade, in the face of the authoritative declaration of the maritime rights of neutrals made at Paris in 1856, was so glaring that the attempt was regarded as an experiment on the forbearance of neutral Powers, which they would promptly resist. This conclusion was justified by the facts that the Governments of France and Great Britain determined that it was necessary for their interests to obtain from both belligerents "securities concerning the proper treatment of neutrals." In the instructions which "confided the negotiation on this matter" to the British Consul in Charleston, he was informed that "the most perfect accord on this question exists between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French," and these instructions were accompanied by a copy of the dispatch of the British Foreign Office of the 18th of May, 1861, stating that there was no difference of opinion between Great Britain and the United States as to the validity of the principles enunciated in the fourth article of the declaration of Paris in reference to blockades. Your predecessors of the Provisional Congress had, therefore, no difficulty in proclaiming, nor I in approving, the resolutions which *abandoned in favor of Great Britain and France our rights to capture enemy's property when covered by the flags of those powers.* The "securities" desired by those Governments were understood by us to be required from both belligerents. Neutrals were exposed on our part to the exercise of belligerent right of capturing their vessels when conveying the property of our enemies. They were exposed, on the part of the United States, to interruption in their unquestioned right of trading with us by the declaration of the paper blockade above referred to. We had no reason to doubt the good faith of the proposal made to us, nor to expect that we were to be the only parties bound by its acceptance. It is true that the instructions of the neutral Powers informed their agents that it was "essential under present circumstances that they should act with great caution in order to avoid raising the question of the recognition of the new Confederation," and that the understanding on the subject did not assume for that reason the shape of a formal Convention. But it was not deemed just by us to decline the arrangement on this ground, as little more than ninety days had then elapsed since the arrival of our Commissioners in Europe, and neutral nations were fairly entitled to a reasonable delay in acting on a subject of so much importance, and which, from their point of view, presented difficulties that we, perhaps, did not fully appreciate. Certain it is that the action of this Government on the occasion, and its faithful performance of its own engagements have been such as to entitle it to expect on the part of those who sought in their own interest a mutual understanding, the most scrupulous adherence to their own promises. I feel constrained to inform you that in this expectation we have been disappointed, and that *not only have the Governments which entered into these arrangements yielded to the prohibition against commerce with us, which has been dictated by the United States in defiance of the law of nations, but that this concession of their neutral rights to our detriment has on more than one occasion been claimed in intercourse with our enemies as an evidence of friendly feeling toward them.* A few extracts from the correspondence of Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will suffice to show marked encouragement to the United State to persevere in its paper blockade, and unmistakable intimations that Her Majesty's Government would not contest its validity.

On the 21st of May, 1861, Earl Russell pointed out to the United States Minister in London that "the blockade might no doubt be made effective, considering the small number of harbors on the Southern coast, even though the extent of 3,000 miles were comprehended in terms of that blockade."

On the 14th of January, 1862, Her Majesty's Minister in Washington, communicated to his Government that, in extenuation of the barbarous attempt to destroy the port of Charleston, by sinking a stone fleet in the harbor, Mr. Seward had explained "that the Government of the United States had, last Spring, with a navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upward of 3,000 miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the 'large holes,' by means of his ships, but that he could not stop up the 'small ones.' It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channel."

On the 6th May, 1862, so far from claiming the right of British subjects as neutrals to trade with us as belligerents, and to disregard the blockade on the ground of this explicit confession by our enemy of his inability to render it effective, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *claimed credit with the United States for friendly action in respecting it.* His lordship stated that the United States Government, on the allegation of a rebellion pervading from nine to eleven States of the Union, have now, for more than twelve months, endeavored to maintain a blockade of three thousand miles of coast. This blockade, kept up irregularly, but when enforced, enforced severely, has seriously injured the trade and manufactures of the United Kingdom. Thousands are now obliged to resort to the poor rates for subsistence owing to the blockade. Yet her Majesty's Government have never sought to take advantage of the obvious imperfections of this blockade, in order to declare it ineffective. They have, to the loss and detriment of the British nation, scrupulously observed the duties of Great Britain toward a friendly State."

Again, on Sept. 22, 1862, the same noble Earl asserted that the United States were "very far indeed," from being in "a condition to ask other nations to assume that every port of the coasts of the so-styled Confederate States is effectively blockaded."

When, in view of these facts; of the obligations of the British nation to adhere to the pledge made by their Government at Paris, in 1856, and renewed to the Confederacy in 1861; and of these repeated and explicit avowals of the imperfection, irregularity and inefficiency of the pretended blockade of our coast, I directed our Commissioner at London to call upon the British Government to redeem its promise and to withhold its moral aid and sanction from the flagrant violation of public law committed by our enemies, we were informed that Her Majesty's Government could not regard the blockade of the Southern ports as having been otherwise than "practically effective," in February, 1862, and that "the manner in which it has since been enforced, gives to neutral Governments no excuse for asserting that the blockade has been efficiently maintained." We further informed, when we insisted that by the terms of our agreement, no blockade was to be considered effective unless "sufficient really to prevent access to our coast," that the declaration of Paris was in truth directed against blockades not sustained by any actual force, such as the occasional appearance of a men-of-war in the offing, or the like."

It was impossible that this mode of construing an agreement so as to make its terms mean almost the reverse of what they plainly conveyed, could be considered otherwise than as a notification of the refusal of the British Government to remain bound by its agreement, or longer to respect those articles of the declaration of Paris, which had been repeatedly denounced by British statesmen, and had been characterized by Earl Russell as "very imprudent" and "most unsatisfactory."

If any doubt remained of the motives by which the British Ministry have been actuated in their conduct, it would be completely dissipated by the distinct avowals and explanations contained in the published speech recently made by Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In commenting on the remonstrances of this Government against the countenance given to an ineffective blockade, the following language is used: "It is said we have, contrary to the declarations of Paris, contrary to international law, permitted the blockade of three thousand miles of American coast. It is quite true we did so, and the presumable cause of complaint is quite true, that although the blockade is kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet these ships were sent into the United States navy in a hurry, and are ill-fitted for the purpose, and did not keep up so completely and effectively as was required, an effective blockade."

This unequivocal confession of violation, both of agreement with us and of international law is defended on grounds, the validity of which we submit with confidence to the candid judgment of mankind.

These grounds are thus stated: "Still looking at the law of nations it was a blockade. we, as a great belligerent power in former times, should have acknowledged. We, ourselves, had a blockade of upwards of 2,000 miles, and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice to the Federal States of America to acknowledge that blockade. But there was another reason which weighed with me. Our people were suffering severely for the want of that material which was the main staff of their industry, and it was a question of self-interest whether we should not break the blockade. But in my opinion the men of England would have been forever infamous if, for the sake of their own interest, they had violated the law of nations and made war in conjunction with these slaveholding States of America against the Federal States."

In the second of these reasons our rights are not involved; although it may be permitted to observe that the conduct of Governments has not heretofore to my knowledge been guided by the principle that it is infamous to assert their rights whenever the invasion of those rights creates severe suffering among their people, and injuriously affects great interests. But the intimation that relations with these States would be discreditable, because they are slaveholding, would probably have been omitted if the official personage who has published it to the world had remembered that *these States were, when colonies, made slaveholding by the direct exercise of the power of Great Britain*, whose dependencies they were, and whose interests in the Slave-trade were then supposed to require that her colonies should be made slaveholding.

But the other ground stated is of a very grave character. It asserts that a violation of the law of nations by Great Britain in 1807, when that Government declared a paper blockade of 2,000 miles of coast, (a violation then defended by her courts and jurists on the sole ground that her action was retaliatory,) affords a justification for a similar outrage on neutral rights by the United States, in 1861, for which no palliation can be suggested; and that Great Britain "is bound, in justice to the Federal States," to make return for the war waged against her by the United States in resistance of her illegal blockade in 1807, by an acquiescence in the Federal illegal blockade of 1861. The most alarming feature in this statement is its admission of a just claim on the part of the United States to require of Great Britain, during this war, a disregard of the recognized principles of modern public law and of her own compacts, whenever any questionable conduct of Great Britain, "in former times," can be cited as a precedent. It is not inconsistent with respect and admiration for the great people whose Government have given us this warning, to suggest that their history, like that of mankind in general, offers exceptional instances of indefensible conduct "in former times;" and we may well deny the morality of violating recent engagements through deference to the evil precedents of the past.

After defending, in the manner just stated, the course of the British Government on the subject of the blockade, Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary takes care to *leave no doubt of the further purpose of the British Government to prevent our purchase of vessels in Great Britain*, while supplying our enemies with rifles and other munitions of war, and states the intention to apply to Parliament for the furtherance of this design. He gives to the United States the assurance that he will do in their favor not only "everything that the law of nations requires, everything that the present Foreign Enlistment Act requires," but that he will ask the sanction of Parliament "to further measures that Her Majesty's Ministers may still add." This language is so unmistakably an official exposition of the policy adopted by the British Government in relation to our affairs, that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, of giving you from time to time, "information of the state of the Confederacy," would not have been performed if I had failed to place it distinctly before you.

I refer you for fuller details on this whole subject to the correspondence of the State Department, which accompanies this message. The facts which I have briefly narrated are, I trust, sufficient to enable you to appreciate the true nature of the neutrality professed in this war. It is not in my power to apprise you to what extent the Government of France shares the views so unreservedly avowed by that of Great Britain, no published correspondence of the French Government on the subject having been received. *No public protest nor opposition, however, has been made by His Imperial Majesty against the prohibition to trade with us, imposed on French citizens by the paper blockade of the United States, although I have reason to believe that an unsuccessful attempt was made on his part to secure the assent of the British Government to a course of action more consonant with the dictates of public law and with the demands of justice toward us.*

The partiality of Her Majesty's Government in favor of our enemies has been further evinced in the marked difference of its conduct on the subject of the purchase of supplies by the two belligerents. This difference has been conspicuous since the very commencement of the war. As early as the 1st of May, 1861, the British Minister in Washington was informed by the Secretary of State of the United States that he had sent agents to England, and that others would go to France, to purchase arms, and this fact was communicated to the British Foreign-office, which interposed no objection. Yet in October of the same year, Earl Russell entertained the complaint of the United States Minister in London, that the Confederate States were importing contraband of war from the Island of Nassau, directed inquiry into the matter and obtained a report from the authorities of the island denying the allegations, which report was inclosed to Mr. Adams, and received by him as satisfactory evidence to dissipate "the suspicions naturally thrown upon the authorities of Nassau by that unwarrantable act." So, too, when the Confederate government purchased in Great Britain as a neutral country, (and with strict observance both of the law of nations and the municipal law of Great Britain,) vessels *which were subsequently armed and commissioned as vessels of war, after they had been far removed from English waters*, the British Government, [illegible] in violation of its own laws and [illegible] in deference to the importunate demands of the United States, made an ineffectual attempt to sieze one vessel, and did actually sieze and detain another which touched at the Island of Nassau, on her way to a Confederate port, and subjected her to an unfounded prosecution at the very time when cargoes of munitions of war were being openly shipped from British ports to New-York, to be used in warfare against us. Even now the public journals bring intelligence that the British Government has ordered the seizure, in a British port, of two vessels, on the suspicion that they have been sold to this Government, and that they may be hereafter armed and equipped in our service, while British subjects are engaged in Ireland by tens of thousands to proceed to the United States for warfare against the Confederacy, in defiance both of the law of nations and of the express terms of the British statutes, and are transported in British ships, without an effort at concealment, to the ports of the United States, there to be armed with rifles imported from Great Britain, and to be employed against our people in a war for conquest. No royal prerogative is invoked—no executive interference is interposed against this flagrant breach of municipal and international law, on the part of our enemies, while strained constructions are placed on existing statutes, new enactments proposed, and questionable expedients devised for precluding the possibility of purchase, by this Government, of vessels that are useless for belligerent purposes, unless hereafter armed and equipped outside of the neutral jurisdiction of Great Britain.

For nearly three years this Government has exercised unquestioned jurisdiction over many millions of willing and united people. It has met and defeated vast armies of invaders, who have in vain sought its subversion. Supported by the confidence and affection of its citizens, the Confederacy has lacked no element which distinguishes an independent nation, according to the principles of public law. Its legislative, executive and judicial departments, each in its sphere, have performed their appropriate functions with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profound peace, and the whole energies of the people have been developed in the organization of vast armies, while their rights and liberties have rested secure under the protection of the Courts of justice. This Confederacy is either independent, or it is a dependency of the United States, for no other earthly power claims the right to govern it. Without one historic fact on which the pretension can rest, without one line or word of treaty or covenant which can give color to title, the United States have asserted, and the British Government has chosen to concede, that these sovereign States are dependencies of the Government which is administered at Washington. Great Britain has accordingly entertained with that Government the closest and most intimate relations, while refusing on its demand, ordinary amicable intercourse with us, and has, under arrangements made with the other nations of Europe, not only denied our just claim of admission into the family of nations, but *interposed a passive, though effectual, bar to the acknowledgment of our rights by other powers.* So soon as it had become apparent, by the declarations of the British Ministers, in the debates of the British Parliament in July last, that Her Majesty's Government was determined to persist indefinitely in a course of policy which, under professions of neutrality, had become subservient to the designs of our enemy, I felt it my duty to recall the Commissioners formerly accredited to that Court, and the correspondence on the subject is submitted to you.

It is due to you and to our country that this full statement should be made of the just grounds which exist for dissatisfaction with the conduct of the British Government. I am well aware that *we are unfortunately without adequate remedy for the injustice under which we have suffered at the hands of a powerful nation*, at a juncture when our entire resources are absorbed in the defence of our lives, liberties and independence, against an enemy possessed of greatly superior numbers and material resources. Claiming no favor, desiring no aid, conscious of our own ability to defend our own rights, against the utmost efforts of an infuriated foe, we had thought it not extravagant to expect that assistance would be withheld from our enemies, and that the conduct of foreign nations would be marked by a genuine impartiality between the belligerents. It was not supposed that a professed neutrality would be so conducted as to justify the Foreign Secretary of the British nation in explaining, in correspondence with our enemies, how "the impartial observance of neutral obligations by her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties." The British Government may deem this war a favorable occasion for establishing, by the temporary sacrifice of their neutral rights, a precedent which shall justify the future exercise of those extreme belligerent pretensions that their naval power renders so formidable. The opportunity for obtaining the tacit assent of European Governments to a line of conduct which ignores the obligations of the declarations of Paris, and treats that instrument rather as a theoretical exposition of principles than a binding agreement, may be considered by the British Ministry as justifying them in seeking a great advantage for their own country at the expense of ours. But we cannot permit, without protest, the assertion that international law or morals regard as "impartial neutrality" conduct avowed to be "exceedingly advantageous" to one of the belligerents.

I have stated that we are without adequate remedy against the injustice under which we suffer. There are but two measure that seem applicable to the present condition of our relations with neutral Powers. One is, to imitate the wrong of which we complain, *to retaliate by the declaration of a paper blockade of the coast of the United States*, and to capture all neutral vessels trading with their ports that our cruisers can intercept on the high seas. This measure I cannot recommend. It is true that in so doing, we should but follow the precedents set by Great Britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British orders in council at the beginning of the present century. But it must be remembered that we, ourselves, protested against these very measures as signal violations of the law of nations, and declared the attempt to excuse them on the ground of their being retaliatory utterly insufficient. Those blockades are now quoted by writers on public law as a standing reproach on the good name of the nations who were betrayed by temporary exasperation into wrong doing, and ought to be regarded rather as errors to be avoided than as examples to be followed.

The other measure is not open to this objection. The second article of the declaration of Paris, which provides "that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war," was a new concession by belligerents in favor of neutrals, and not simply the enunciation of an acknowledged pre-existing rule, like the fourth article which referred to blockades. To this concession, we bound ourselves by the convention with Great Britain and France, which took the shape of the resolutions adopted by your predecessors on the 13th August, 1861. The consideration tendered us for that concession has been withheld. *We have, therefore, the undeniable right to refuse longer to remain bound by a compact which the other party refuses to fulfill.* But we should not forget that war is but temporary, and that we desire that peace shall be permanent. The future policy of the Confederacy must ever be to uphold neutral rights to their full extent. The principles of the declaration of Paris commend themselves to our judgment as more just, more humane, and more consonant with modern civilization than those belligerent pretensions which great naval powers have heretofore sought to introduce into the maritime code. To forego our undeniable right to the exercise of those pretensions is a policy higher, worthier of us and our cause than to revoke our adhesion to principles that we approve. Let our hope for redress rest rather on a returning sense of justice which cannot fail to awaken a great people to the consciousness that the war in which we are engaged ought rather to be made a reason for forbearance of advantage, than an occasion for the unfriendly conduct of which we make just complaint.

MEXICO.

The events of the last year have produced important changes in the condition of our Southern neighbor. The occupation of the capital of Mexico by the French army, and the establishment of a Provisional Government followed by a radical change in the Constitution of the country, have excited lively interest. Although preferring our own Government and institutions to those of other countries, we can have no disposition to contest the exercise by them of the same right of self-government which we assert for ourselves. If the Mexican people prefer a monarchy to a republic, it is our plain duty cheerfully *to acquiesce in their decision*, and to evince a sincere and friendly interest in their prosperity. If, however, the Mexicans prefer maintaining their former institutions we have no reason to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their choice. The Emperor of the French has solemnly disclaimed any purpose to impose on Mexico a form of Government not acceptable to the nation; and the eminent personage to whom the throne has been tendered declines its acceptance, unless the offer be sanctioned by the suffrages of the people. In either event, therefore, we may confidently expect the continuance of those peaceful relations which have been maintained on the frontier, and even a large development of the commerce already existing to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

It has been found necessary since your adjournment to take action on the subject of certain foreign Consuls within the Confederacy. The nature of this action, and the reasons on which it was based, are so fully exhibited in the correspondence of the State Department which is transmitted to you, that no additional comment is required.

In connection with this subject of our relations with foreign countries, it is deemed opportune to communicate my views in reference to the treaties made by the Government of the United States at a date anterior to our separation, and which were consequently binding on us as well as foreign Powers when the separation took effect. It was partly with a view to entering into such arrangements as the change in our government had made necessary that we felt it our duty to send Commissioners abroad, for the purpose of entering into the negotiations proper to fix the relative rights and obligations of the parties to those treaties. As this tender on our part has been declined, as foreign nations have refused us the benefit of the treaties to which we were parties, they certainly have ceased to be binding on us, and in my opinion, our relations with European nations are, therefore, now controlled exclusively by the general rules of the law of nations. It is proper to add that these remarks are intended to apply solely to treaty obligations toward foreign governments, and have no reference to rights of individuals.

FINANCES.

The state of the public finances is such as to demand your earliest and most earnest attention. I need hardly say that a prompt and efficacious remedy for the present condition of the currency is necessary to the successful performance of the functions of government. Fortunately, the resources of our country are so ample, and the spirit of our people so devoted to its cause, that they are ready to make any necessary contribution. Relief is thus entirely within our reach if we have the wisdom to legislate in such manner as to render available the means at our disposal.

At the commencement of the war we were far from anticipating the magnitude and duration of the struggle in which we were engaged. The most sagacious foresight could not have predicted that the passions of the Northern people would lead them blindly to the sacrifice of life, treasure and liberty, in so vain a hope as that of subjugating thirteen independent States, inhabited by many millions of people, whose birthright of freedom is dearer to them than life. A long exemption from direct taxation by the General Government had created an aversion to its raising revenue by any other means than by duties on imports; and it was supposed that these duties would be ample for current peace expenditures, while the means for conducting the war could be raised almost exclusively by the use of the public credit.

The first action of the Provisional Congress was, therefore, confined to passing a tariff law and to raising a sum of $15,000,000 by loan, with a pledge of a small export duty on cotton to provide for the redemption of the debt.

At its second session war was declared to exist between the Confederacy and the United States, and provision was made for the issue of $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, and for borrowing $30,000,000 on bonds. The tariff was revised, and preparatory measures taken to enable the Congress to levy internal taxation at its succeeding session. These laws were passed in May, and the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas having joined the Confederacy, the Congress adjourned to meet in the City of Richmond in the following month of July.

Prior to the assembling of your predecessors in Richmond at their third session, near the end of July, 1861, the President of the United States had developed in his Message the purpose "to make the contest a short and decisive one," and had called on Congress for 400,000 men and $400,000,000. The Congress had exceeded the Executive recommendation, and had authorized the levy of half a million of volunteers, besides largely increasing the regular land and naval forces of the United States. The necessity thus first became urgent that a financial scheme should be devised on a basis sufficiently large for the vast proportions of the contest with which we were threatened, Knowing that the struggle, instead of being "short and decisive," would be indefinite in duration, and could only end when the United States should awaken from their delusion of conquest, a permanent system was required, fully adapted to the great exigencies before us.

The plan devised by Congress at that time was based on the theory of issuing treasury notes convertible at the pleasure of the holder into eight per cent. bonds, the interest of which was to be payable in coin, and it was correctly assumed that any tendency to depreciation that might arise from over issue of the currency, would be checked by the constant exercise of the holder's right to fund the notes at a liberal interest, payable in specie. This system depended for success on the continued ability of Government to pay the interest in specie; and means were, therefore, provided for that purpose in the law authorizing the issues. An internal tax, termed a war tax, was levied, the proceeds of which, together with the revenue from imports, were deemed sufficient for the object designed. This scheme required for its operation that our commerce with foreign nations should not be suspended. It was not to be anticipated that such suspension would be permitted otherwise than by an effective blockade; and it was absurd to suppose that a blockade "sufficient really to prevent access" to our entire coast, could be maintained.

We had the means, therefore, (if neutral nations had not combined to aid our enemies by the sanction of an illegal prohibition on their commerce,) to secure the receipt into the Treasury of coin sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and thus maintain the Treasury notes at rates nearly equal to par in specie. So long as the interest continued to be thus paid with the reserve of coin preëxisting in our country experience sustained the expectations of those who devised the system. Thus, on the first of the following December, coin had only reached a premium of about 20 per cent., although it had already become apparent that the commerce of the country was threatened with permanent suspension by reason of the conduct of neutral nations, and that the necessary result must be the exhaustion of our specie reserve. Wheat, in the beginning of the year 1862, was selling at $1 30 per bushel, not exceeding, therefore, its average price in time of peace. The other agricultural products of the country were at similar moderate rates, thus indicating that there was no excess of circulation, and that the rate of premium on specie was heightened by the exceptional causes which tended to its exhaustion without the possibility of renewing the supply.

This review of the policy of your predecessor is given in justice to them, and it exhibits the condition of the finances at the date when the permanent Government was organized.

In the meantime *popular aversion to internal taxation by the General Government, had influenced the legislation of the several States, and in only three of them, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, were the taxes actually collected from the people.* The quotas devolving upon the remaining States had been been raised by the issue of bonds and State Treasury notes, and the public debt of the country was thus actually *increased* instead of being diminished by the taxation imposed by Congress.

Neither at the first nor second session of the present Congress were means provided by taxation for maintaining the Government, the legislation being confined to authorizing further sales of bonds and issues of Treasury notes. Although repeated efforts were made to frame a proper system of taxation, you were confronted with an obstacle which did not exist for your predecessors, and which created grave embarrassment in devising any scheme of taxation. *About two-thirds of the entire taxable property of the Confederate States consist of lands and slaves.* The general power of taxation vested in Congress by the Provisional Constitution, (which was to be only temporary in its operation,) was not restricted by any other condition than that "all duties, imposts and excises should be uniform throughout the States of the Confederacy." But the permanent Constitution sanctioning the principle that taxation and representation ought to rest on the same basis, specially provides that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves."

It was further ordered that a census should be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress, and that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

It is plain that under these provisions capitation and direct taxes must be levied in proportion to the census when made. It is also plain that the duty is imposed on Congress to provide for making a census prior to the 22d of February, 1865. It may further be stated that, according to the received construction of the Constitution of the United States, (a construction acquiesced in for upward of sixty years,) taxes on lands and slaves are direct taxes, and the conclusion seems necessarily to be that, in repeating, without modification, in our Constitution, this language of the Constitution of 1787, our Convention intended to attach to it the meaning which had been sanctioned by long and uninterrupted acquiescence.

So long as there seemed a probability of being able to carry out these provisions of the Constitution in their entirety, and in conformity with the intentions of its authors, there was an obvious difficulty of framing any system of taxation. *A law which should exempt from the burden two-thirds of the property of the country* would be as unfair to the owners of the remaining third as it would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the public service.

The urgency of the need was such, however, that after very great embarrassment, and more than three months of assiduous labor, you succeeded in framing the law of the 24th April, 1863, by which you sought to reach, so far as was practicable, every resource of the country *except the capital invested in real estate and slaves*, and by means of an income tax and a tax in kind on the produce of the soil, as well as by licenses on business occupations and professions, to command resources sufficient for the wants of the country. But a very large proportion of these resources could only be made available at the close of the present and the commencement of the ensuing year, while the intervening exigencies permitted no delay. In this state of affairs, superinduced almost unavoidably by the fortunes of the war in which we are engaged, the issues of treasury notes have been increased until *the currency in circulation amounts to more than six hundred millions of dollars, or more than three-fold the amount required by the business of the country.*

I need not enlarge upon the evil effects of this condition of things. They are unfortunately but too apparent. In addition to the difficulty presented to the necessary operations of the Government, and the efficient conduct of the war, the most deplorable of all its results has been its corrupting influence on the morals of the people. The possession of large amounts of Treasury notes has naturally led to a desire for investment, and, with a constantly increasing volume of currency, there has been an equally constant increase of price in all objects of investment. This effect has stimulated purchase by the apparent certainty of profit, and a spirit of speculation has been fostered, which has so debasing an influence, and such ruinous consequences, that it is our highest duty to remove the cause, and no measures directed to that end can be too prompt or too stringent.

Reverting to the constitutional provisions already cited, the question recurs whether it be possible to execute the duty of apportioning taxation in accordance with the census ordered to be made as a basis. So long as this appeared to be practicable, none can deny the propriety of your course in abstaining from the imposition of direct taxes till you could exercise the power in the precise mode pointed out by the terms of the fundamental law. But it is obvious that there are many duties imposed by the Constitution, which depend for their fulfillment on the undisturbed possession of the territory within which they are to be performed. The same instrument which orders a census to be made in all the States, imposes the duty on the Confederacy "to guarantee to every State a republican form of government." It enjoins on us "to protect each State from invasion;" and while declaring that its great objects and purposes are "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," it confers the means and thereby imposes on us the paramount duty of effecting its intent, by "laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts and excises, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States."

None would pretend that the Constitution is violated because, by reason of the presence of hostile armies, we are unable to guarantee a republican form of government to those States or portions of States now temporarily held by the enemy, and as little justice would there be in imputing blame for the failure to make the census, when that failure is attributable to causes not foreseen by the authors of the Constitution, and beyond our control. The general intent of our constitutional charter is unquestionably that the property of the country is to be taxed in order to raise revenue for the common defence, and *the special mode provided for levying this tax is impracticable from unforeseen causes*. It is, in my judgment, our primary duty to execute the general intent expressed by the terms of the instrument which we have sworn to obey, and we cannot excuse ourselves for the failure to fulfill this obligation on the ground that we are unable to perform it in the precise mode pointed out. Whenever it shall be possible to execute our duty in all its parts, we must do so in exact compliance with the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution. Until that period shall arrive, we must execute so much of it as our condition renders practicable. Whenever the withdrawal of the enemy shall place it in our power to make a census and apportionment of direct taxes, any other mode of levying them will be contrary to the will of the law-giver, and incompatible with our obligation to obey that will; until that period, the alternative left. is to obey the paramount precept, and to execute it according to the only other rule provided, which is to "make the tax uniform throughout the Confederate States."

The considerations just presented are greatly enforced by the reflection that any attempt to apportion taxes amongst States, some of which are wholly or partially in the occupation of hostile forces, would subvert the whole intention of the framers of the Constitution, and be productive of the most revolting injustice, instead of that just correlation between taxation and representation which it was their purpose to secure. With large portions of some of the States occupied by the enemy, what justice would there be in imposing on the remainder the whole amount of the taxation of the entire State in proportion to its representation? What else would this be in effect than to increase the burden of those who are the heaviest sufferers by the war, and to make our own inability to protect them from invasion, as we are required to do by the Constitution, the ground for adding to their losses by an attempted adherence to the letter, in violation of the spirit of that instrument? No such purpose could have been entertained, and no such result contemplated by the farmers of the Constitution. It may add weight to these considerations if we reflect, that although the Constitution provided that it should go into operation with a representation temporarily distributed among the States, it expressly ordains, after providing for a census within three years, that this temporary distribution of representative power to endure "until *such* enumeration shall be made." Would any one argue that, because the census cannot be made within the fixed period, the Government must, at the expiration of that period, perish for the want of a representative body? In any aspect in which the subject can be viewed, I am led to the conclusion already announced, and which is understood to be in accordance with a vote taken in one or both Houses at your last session. I shall, therefore, until we are able to pursue the precise mode required by the Constitution, deem it my duty *to approve any law levying the taxation which you are bound to impose for the defence of the country, in any other practicable mode which shall distribute the burden uniformly and impartially on the whole property of the people.*

In your former legislation you have sought to avoid the increase in the volume of notes in circulation, by offering inducements to voluntary funding. The measures adopted for that purpose have been but partially successful, and the evil has now reached such a magnitude as *to permit no other remedy than the compulsory reduction of the currency to the amount required by the business of the country.* This reduction should be accompanied by a pledge that under no stress of circumstances will that amount be exceeded. No possible mode of using the credit of the Government can be so disastrous as one which disturbs the basis of all exchanges, renders impossible all calculations of future values, augments, in constantly increasing proportions, the price of all commodities, and so depreciates all fixed wages, salaries and incomes as to render them inadequate to bare subsistence. If to these be added the still more fatal influence on the morals and character of the people, to which I have already adverted, I am persuaded you will concur in the conclusion, that an inflexible adherence to a limitation of the currency, at a fixed sum, is an indispensable element of any system of finance now to be adopted.

The holders of the currency now outstanding can only be protected in the recovery of their just claims by substituting for their notes some other security. If the currency is not greatly and promptly reduced, the present scale of inflated prices will not only continue to exist, but by the very fact of the large amounts thus made requisite in the conduct of the war, those prices will reach rates still more extravagant, and the whole system will fall under its own weight, thus rendering the redemption of the debt impossible, and destroying its whole value in the hands of the holder. If, on the contrary, a funded debt, with interest secured by adequate taxation can be substituted, for the outstanding currency, its entire amount will be made available to the holder, and the Government will be in a condition enabling it, beyond the reach of any probable contingency, to prosecute the war to a successful issue. It is, therefore, demanded, as well by the interest of the creditor as of the country at large, that the evidences of the public debt now outstanding in the shape of Treasury notes, be converted into bonds bearing adequate interest, with a provision for taxation sufficient to insure punctual payment, and final redemption of the whole debt.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents the outlines of a system which, in conjunction with existing legislation, is intended to secure the several objects of a reduction of the circulation within fixed, reasonable limits; of providing for the future wants of the Government: of furnishing security for the punctual payment of interest and final extinction of the principal of the public debt; and of placing the whole business of the country on a basis as near a specie standard as is possible during the continuance of the war. I earnestly recommend it to your consideration, and that no delay be permitted to intervene before your action on this vital subject. I trust that it will be suffered to engross your attention until you shall have disposed of it in a manner best adapted to attain the important results which your country anticipates from your legislation.

It may be added that, in considering this subject, the people ought steadily to keep in view that the Government, in contracting debt, is but their agent; that its debt is their debt. As the currency is held exclusively by ourselves, it is obvious that, if each person held Treasury notes in exact proportion to the value of his whole means, each would, in fact, owe himself the amount of the notes held by him, and, were it possible to distribute the currency among the people in this exact proportion, a tax levied on the currency alone, to an amount sufficient to reduce it to proper limits, would afford the best of all remedies. Under such circumstances, the notes remaining in the hands of each holder, after the payment of his tax, would be worth quite as much as the whole sum previously held, for it would purchase at least an equal amount of commodities. This result cannot be perfectly attained by any device of legislation, but it can be approximated by taxation. A tax on all values has for its effect, not only to impose a due share of the burthen on the note holder, but to force those who have few or none of the notes, to part with a share of their possessions to those who hold the notes in excess, in order to obtain the means of satisfying the demands of the taxgatherer. This is the only mode by which it is practicable to make all contribute as equally as possible in the burden which all are bound to share, and it is for this reason that taxation adequate to the public exigencies, under our present circumstances, must be the basis of any funding system or other remedy for restoring stability to our finances.

THE ARMY.

To the report of the Secretary of War you are referred for details relative to the condition of the army and the measures of legislation required for maintaining its efficiency, recruiting its numbers and furnishing the supplies necessary for its support.

Though we have lost many of the best of our soldiers, and most patriotic of our citizens, (the sad but unavoidable result of the battles and toils of such a campaign as that which will render the year 1863 ever memorable in our annals,) the army is believed to be, in all respects, in better condition than at any previous period of the war. Our gallant defenders, now veterans, familiar with danger, hardened by exposure and confident in themselves and their officers, endure privations with cheerful fortitude, and welcome battle with alacrity. The officers, by experience in field service and the action of examining boards in relieving the incompetent, are now greatly more efficient than at the commencement of the war. The assertion is believed to be fully justified, that, regarded as a whole, for character, valor, efficiency and patriotic devotion, our army has not been equaled by any like number of troops in the history of war.

In view of the large conscription recently ordered by the enemy, and their subsequent call for volunteers, to be followed, if ineffectual, by a still further draft, we are admonished that no effort must be spared to add largely to our effective force as promptly as possible. The sources of supply are to be found by restoring to the army all who are improperly absent, putting an end to substitution, modifying the exemption law, restricting details, and placing in the ranks such of the able-bodied men, now employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks, and other employes, as are doing service for which the negroes may be found competent.

The Act of 16th April, 1862, provides "that persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." The policy of granting this privilege has not been sustained by experience. Not only has the numerical strength of the army been seriously impaired by the frequent desertions for which such substitutes have become notorious, but dissatisfaction has been excited among those who have been unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of avoiding the military service of their country.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Secretary, that there is no ground for the objection that a new provision, to include those who furnished substitutes under the former call, would be a breach of contract. To accept a substitute was to confer a privilege, not to enter into a contract, and whenever the substitute is rendered liable to conscription, it would seem to follow that the principal, whose place he had taken, should respond for him, as the Government had received no consideration for his exemption. Where, however, the new provision of law would fail to embrace a substitute now in the ranks, there appears, if the principal should again be conscribed, to be an equitable ground for compensation to the conscript, who then would have added to the service a soldier not otherwise liable to enrolment.

On the subject of exemptions, it is believed that abuses cannot be checked unless the system is placed on a basis entirely different from that now provided by law. The object of your legislation has been, not to confer privileges on classes, but to exonerate from military duty such number of persons skilled in the various trades, professions and mechanical pursuits as could render more valuable services to their country by laboring in their present occupation than by going into the ranks of the army. The policy is unquestionable, but the result would, it is thought, be better obtained by enrolling all such persons, and allowing details to be made of the number necessary to meet the wants of the country. Considerable numbers are believed to be now exempted from the military service who are not needful to the public in their civil vocation.

Certain duties are now performed throughout the country by details from the army, which could be as well executed by persons above the present conscript age. An extension of the limit, so as to embrace persons over 45 years, and physically fit for service in guarding posts, railroads and bridges, in apprehending deserters, and, where practicable, assuming the place of younger men detailed for duty with the nitre, ordinance, commissary and quartermasters' bureau of the War Department, would, it is hoped, add largely to the effective force in the field, without an undue burden on the population.

If to the above measures be added a law to enlarge the policy of the act of the 21st April, 1862, so as to enable the Department to replace not only enlisted cooks, but wagoners, and other employes in the army by negroes, it is hoped that the ranks of the army will be so strengthened, for the ensuing campaign, as to put at defiance the utmost efforts of the enemy.

In order to maintain, unimpaired, the existing organization of the army until the close of the war, your legislation contemplated a frequent supply of recruits, and it was expected that before the expiration of the three years for which the men were enrolled under act of 16th April, 1862, the majority of men in each company would consist of those who joined it at different dates subsequent to the original muster of the company into service, and that the discharge of those who had completed their term would in time be sufficient to leave the company with less number than is required to enable it to retain organization. The difficulty of obtaining recruits from certain localities, and the large number of exemptions from military service granted by different laws, have prevented sufficient accessions in many of the companies to preserve their organizations after the discharge of the original members. The advantage of retaining tried and well approved officers, and of mingling recruits with experienced soldiers, is so obvious, and the policy of such a course is so clearly indicated that it is not deemed necessary to point out the evil consequences which would result from the destruction of the old organizations, or to dwell upon the benefits to be secured from filling up the veteran companies as long before the discharge of the early members as may be possible. In the cases where it may be found impracticable to maintain regiments in sufficient strength to justify the retention of the present organization, economy and efficiency would be promoted by consolidation and reorganization. This would involve the necessity of disbanding a part of the officers, and making regulations for securing the most judicious selection of those who are retained, while least wounding the feelings of those who are discharged.

Experience has shown the necessity for further legislation in relation to the horses of the cavalry. Many men lose their horses by casualties of service, which are not included in the provisions made to compensate the owner for the loss, and it may thus not unfrequently happen that the most efficient troopers, without fault of their own—indeed, it may be because of their zeal and activity—are lost to the cavalry service.

It would also seem proper that the Government should have complete control over every horse mustered into the service, with the limitation that the owner should not be deprived of his horse except upon due compensation being made therefor. Otherwise, mounted men may not keep horses fit for the service; and whether they should serve mounted or on foot, would depend, not upon the qualifications of the men, but the fact of their having horses.

Some provision is deemed requisite to correct the evils arising from the long continued absence of commissioned officers. Where it is without sufficient cause, it would seem but just that the commission should be thereby vacated.

Where it results from capture by the enemy, which, under their barbarous refusal to exchange prisoners of war, may be regarded as absence for an indefinite time, there is a necessity to support their places in their respective commands. This might be done by temporary appointments to endure only until the return of the officers regularly commissioned. Where it results from permanent disability incurred in the line of their duty, it would be proper to retire them, and fill the vacancies according to established mode. I would also suggest the organization of an Invalid corps, and that the retired officers be transferred to it. Such a corps, it is thought, could be made useful in various employments, for which efficient officers and troops are now detached.

An organization of the general staff of the army, would be highly conducive to the efficiency of that most important branch of the service. The plan adopted for the military establishment, furnishes a model for the Staff of the provisional army, if it be deemed advisable to retain the distinction, but I recommend to your consideration the propriety of abolishing it, and providing for the organization of the several staff corps, in such number and with such rank as will meet the wants of the service. To secure the requisite ability for the more important positions, it will be necessary to provide for officers of higher rank than is now authorized for these corps. To give to the officers the proper relation and co-intelligence in their respective corps, and to preserve in the chief of each, useful influence and control over his subordinates, there should be no gradation on the basis of the rank of the general with whom they might be serving by appointment. To the personal staff of a general, it would seem proper to give a grade corresponding with his rank, and the number might be fixed to correspond with his command. To avoid the consequences of discharge upon a change of duty, the variable portion of the personal staff might be taken from the line of the army, and allowed to retain their line commissions.

The disordered condition of the currency, to which I have already alluded, has imposed on the Government a system of supplying the wants of the army which is so unequal in its operation, vexatious to the producer, injurious to the industrial interest, and productive of such discontent among the people, as only to be justified by the existence of an absolute necessity. The report of the Secretary on this point establishes conclusively that the necessity which has forced the bureaus of supply to provide for the army by impressment has resulted from the impossibility of purchase by contract or in the open market, except at such rapidly-increased rates as would have rendered the appropriations inadequate to the wants of the army. Indeed, it is believed that the temptation to hoard supplies for the higher prices which could be anticipated with certainty, has been checked mainly by the fear of the operation of the impressment laws; and that commodities have been offered in the markets principally to escape impressment and obtain higher rates than those fixed by appraisement. The complaints against this vicious system have been well founded, but the true cause of the evil has been misapprehended. The remedy is to be found, not in a change of the impressment law, but in the restoration of the currency to such a basis as will enable the department to purchase necessary supplies in the open market, and thus render impressment a rare exceptional process.

The same remedy will effect the result universally desired, of an augmentation of the pay of the army. The proposals made at your previous sessions to increase the pay of the soldier by an additional amount of Treasury notes, would have conferred little benefit on him, but a radical reform of the currency will restore the pay to a value approximating that which it originally had, and materially improve his condition.

The reports from the Ordnance and Mining Bureaux are very gratifying, and the extension of our means of supply of arms and munitions of war from our home resources, has been such as to insure our ability soon to become mainly, if not entirely, independent of supplies from foreign countries. The establishments for the casting of guns and projectiles, for the manufacture of small arms and of gunpowder, for the supply of nitre from artificial nitre beds, and mining operations generally, have been so distributed through the country as to place our resources beyond the reach of partial disasters.

The recommendations of the Secretary of War on other points are minutely detailed in his report, which is submitted to you, and extending, as they do, to almost every branch of the service, merit careful consideration.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

I regret to inform you that the enemy have returned to the barbarous policy with which they inaugurated the war, and that the exchange of prisoners has been for some time suspended. The correspondence of the Commissioners of Exchange is submitted to you by the Secretary of War, and it has already been published for the information of all now suffering useless imprisonment. The conduct of the authorities of the United States has been consistently perfidious on this subject. An agreement for exchange in the incipiency of the war had just been concluded when the Fall of Fort Donelson reversed the previous state of things, and gave them an excess of prisoners. The agreement was immediately repudiated by them, and so remained until the fortune of war again placed us in possession of the larger number. A new cartel was then made, and, under it, for many months, we restored to them many thousands of prisoners, in excess of those whom they held for exchange, and encampments of the surplus paroled prisoners, delivered up by us, were established in the United States, where the men were able to receive the comforts and solace of constant communication with their homes and families. In July last, the fortune of war again favored the enemy, and they were enabled to exchange for duty the men previously delivered to them, against those captured and paroled at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The prisoners taken at Gettysburgh, however, remained in their hands, and should have been returned to our lines on parole, to await exchange. Instead of executing a duty imposed by the plainest dictates of justice and good faith, pretexts were instantly sought for holding them in permanent captivity. General orders rapidly succeeded each other from the bureaux at Washington, placing new constructions on an agreement which had given rise to no dispute while we retained the advantage in the number of prisoners. With a disregard of honorable obligations, almost unexampled, the enemy did not hesitate in addition to retaining the prisoners captured by them, to declare null the paroles given by the prisoners captured by us in the same series of engagements, and liberated on condition of not again serving until exchanged. They have since openly insisted on treating the paroles given by their own soldiers as invalid, and those of our soldiers, given under precisely similar circumstances, as binding. A succession of similar unjust pretensions has been set up in a correspondence tediously prolonged, and every device employed to cover the disregard of an obligation which, between belligerent nations, is only to be enforced by a sense of honor.

No further comment is needed on this subject, but it may be permitted to direct your special attention to the close of the correspondence submitted to you, from which you will perceive that the final proposal made by the enemy, in settlement of all disputes under the cartel, is that we should liberate all prisoners held by us, without the offer to release from captivity any of those held by them.

In the meantime a systematic and concerted effort has been made to quiet the complaints in the United States of those relatives and friends of the prisoners in our hands who are unable to understand why the cartel is not executed in their favor, by the groundless assertion that we are the parties who refuse compliance. Attempts are also made to shield themselves from the execration excited by their own odious treatment of our officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by misstatements, such as that the prisoners held by us are deprived food. To this last accusation the conclusive answer has been made, that, in accordance with our law and the general orders of the department, the rations of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity and quality, as those served out to our own gallant soldiers in the field, and which have been found sufficient to support them in their arduous campaign, while it is not pretended by the enemy that they treat prisoners by the same generous rule. By an indulgence, perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the prisoners in our hands to be supplied by their friends at home with comforts not enjoyed by the men who captured them in battle. In contrast to this treatment, the most revolting inhumanity has characterized the conduct of the United States toward prisoners held by them. One prominent fact, which admits no denial nor palliation, must suffice as a test. The officers of our army—natives of Southern and semi-tropical climates, and unprepared for the cold of a Northern Winter—have been conveyed for imprisonment during the rigors of the present season, to the most northern and exposed situation that could be selected by the enemy. There, beyond the reach of comforts, and often even of news from home and family, exposed to the piercing cold of the Northern lakes, they are held by men who cannot be ignorant of, even if they do not design, the probable result. How many of our unfortunate friends and comrades, who have passed unscathed through numerous battles, will perish on Johnson's Island, under the cruel trial to which they are subjected, none but the Omniscient can foretell. That they will endure this barbarous treatment with the same stern fortitude that they have ever evinced in their country's service, we cannot doubt. But who can be found to believe the assertion that it is our refusal to execute the cartel, and not the malignity of the foe, which has caused the infliction of such intolerable cruelty on our own loved and honored defenders?

[President Davis here makes some unimportant suggestions as to the securing of regular and punctual communication with the Trans-Mississippi, which is so obstructed as to render difficult a compliance with much of the legislation vesting authority in the Executive branch of the Government.]

NAVY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy gives in detail the operations of that department since January last, embracing information of the disposition and employment of the vessels, officers and men, and the construction of vessels at Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Selma, and on the rivers Roanoke, Neuse, Pedee, Chattahoochee and Tombigbee; the accumulation of ship timber and supplies, and the manufacture of ordnance, ordnance stores and equipments. The foundries and workshops have been greatly improved, and their capacity to supply all demands for heavy ordnance for coast and harbor defences is only limited by our deficiency in the requisite skilled labor. The want of such labor and of seamen seriously affects the operations of the department.

The skill, courage and activity of our cruisers at sea cannot be too highly commended. They have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, without suffering a single disaster, and have seriously damaged the shipping interests of the United States, by compelling their foreign commerce to seek the protection of neutral flags.

Your attention is invited to the suggestions of the report on the subjects of supplying seamen for the service, and of the provisions of the law in relation to the volunteer navy.

POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General reports the receipts of that department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June last, to have been $3,337,853 01, and the expenditures for the same period, $2,662,804 67. The statement thus exhibits an excess of receipts amounting to $675,048 44, instead of a deficiency of more than a million of dollars, as was the case in the preceding fiscal year. It is gratifying to perceive that the department has thus been made self-sustaining, in accordance with sound principle, and with the express requirement of the Constitution, that its expenses should be paid out of its own revenues after the 1st of March, 1863.

CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY.

I cannot close this Message without again adverting to the savage ferocity which still marks the con- [illegible] After their repulse from the defences before Charleston, they first sought revenge by an abortive attempt to destroy the city with an incendiary composition, thrown by improved artillery from a distance of four miles. Failing in this they changed their missiles, but fortunately have thus far succeeded only in killing two women in the city. Their commanders, Butler, McNeil and Turchin, whose horrible barbarities have made their names widely notorious, and everywhere execrable, are still honored and cherished at Washington. The first named, after having been withdrawn from the scenes of his cruelties against women and prisoners of war, (in reluctant concession to the demands of outraged humanity in Europe,) has just been put in a new command at Norfolk, where helpless women and children are again placed at his mercy.

Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by these pretended friends of human rights and liberties against the unfortunate negroes. Wherever the enemy have been able to gain access they have forced into the ranks of their army every able-bodied man that they could seize; and have either left the aged, the women and the children to perish by starvation, or gathered them into camps where they have been wasted by a frightful mortality. Without clothing or shelter, often without food, incapable, without supervision, of taking the most ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless dependants, accustomed to have their wants supplied by the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly exterminated, wherever brought in contact with the invaders. By the Northern man, on whose deep-rooted prejudices no kindly restraining influence is exercised, they are treated with aversion and neglect. There is little hazard in predicting that, in all localities where the enemy have gained a temporary foothold, the negroes, who under our care increased sixfold in number since their importation into the colonies of Great Britain, will have been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one half their previous number.

Information on this subject is derived not only from our own observation and from the reports of the negroes who succeeded in escaping from the enemy, but full confirmation is afforded by statements published in the Northern journals by humane persons engaged in making appeals to the charitable for aid in preventing the ravages of disease, exposure and starvation among the negro women and children who are crowded into encampments.

The frontier of our country bears witness to the alacrity and efficiency with which the general orders of the enemy have been executed, in the devastation of the farms, the destruction of the agricultural implements, the burning of the houses and the destruction of everything moveable. Its whole aspect is a comment on the ethics of the general order issued by the United States on the 24th of April, 1863, comprising "instructions for the Government of armies of the United States in the field," and of which the following is an example:

> "Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of *armed* enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is *unavoidable* in the armed contests of the war; it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy, and of every enemy of importance to the hostile Government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property and obstructions of the ways and channels of traffic, travel or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army; and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith, either positively pledged regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Men who take up arms against one another in public war, do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God."

The striking contrast to these teachings and practices, presented by our army when invading Pennsylvania, illustrates the moral character of our people. Though their forbearance may have been unmerited and unappreciated by the enemy, it was imposed by their own self-respect, which forbade their degenerating from Christian warriors into plundering ruffians, assailing the property, lives and honor of helpless noncombatants. If their conduct, when thus contrasted with the inhuman practices of our foe, fail to command the respect and sympathy of civilized nations in our day, it cannot fail to be recognized by their less deceived posterity.

The hope last year entertained of an early termination of the war, has not been realized. Could carnage have satisfied the appetite of our enemy for the destruction of human life, or grief have appeased their wanton desire to inflict human suffering, there has been bloodshed enough on both sides, and two lands have been sufficiently darkened by the weeds of mourning, to induce a disposition for peace.

If unanimity in a people could dispel delusion, it has been displayed too unmistakably not to have silenced the pretence that the Southern States were merely disturbed by a factious insurrection, and it must long since have been admitted that they were but exercising their reserved right to modify their own Government in such manner as would best secure their own happiness. But these considerations have been powerless to allay the unchristian hate of those who, long accustomed to draw large profits from a union with us, cannot control the rage excited by the conviction that they have, by their own folly, destroyed the richest sources of their prosperity. They refuse even to listen to proposals for the only peace possible between us—a peace which, recognizing the impassable gulf which divides us, may leave the two people separately to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the causeless war now waged against us. Having begun the war in direct violation of their Constitution, which forbade the attempt to coerce a State, they have been hardened by crime, until they no longer attempt to veil their purpose to destroy the institutions and subvert the sovereignty and independence of these States. We now know that the only reliable hope for peace is in the vigor of our resistance, as the cessation of their hostility is only to be expected from the pressure of their necessities.

The patriotism of the people has proved equal to every sacrifice demanded by their country's good. We have been united as a people never were united under like circumstances before. God has blessed us with success disproportionate to our means, and, under His divine favor, our labors must at last be crowned with the reward due to men who have given all they possessed to the righteous defence of their inalienable rights, their homes, and their altars.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Dec. 7, 1863.

Appointment in the Invalid Corps.—Allan Rutherford, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth New-York State Militia, and who was discharged after nearly two years of service for physical disability, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Invalid Corps—an appointment which was well deserved and which will be well received.

Church Union.—A series of discourses, intended to promote unity of action among Evangelical Christians, will be delivered Sunday evenings during the Winter in the church two doors west of Broadway, in Twenty-eighth-street. Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, of Brooklyn, opens the course next Sunday evening.

Trial of Wm. Butney for the Murder of a Negro—The Jury Disagree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland.

At the conclusion of the summing up Thursday, Justice SUTHERLAND gave the case to the jury with the following charge:

His Honor said: That on the morning of the 14th of July last, a most foul and brutal murder was committed, is conceded; a murder that would have disgraced a band of Sioux Indians, and we must infer that the moral pulse of the people at least in that neighborhood must have ceased to beat, when such a murder could be committed and a crowd of people could be standing on the corner looking on without interfering, and little boys could scuffle for the knife with which the deed was done in the open street. Counsel for the defence claimed that there was no evidence to show that this negro was the negro who was brought to the hospital. That question was one of fact, to be left with the jury.

It appeared that three men had been jointly indicted for this one murder, and another man, MCALLISTER, had been tried and acquitted. Had all these men been tried together, there was evidence enough in this case, taking that for the prosecution and defence together, to convict all four of them. These men chose to be tried separately; still, the question was not whether BUTNEY alone committed this crime, but whether he in connection with others did it. The circumstance that this negro was in full health—a strong man—would go to show that more than one attacked him. The question was, Did BUTNEY participate in the crime? Suppose that these men had been tried together, and all the testimony had been taken against these parties together, the case would stand thus—the testimony would all be for the prosecution. If the evidence was not inconsistent, all would be convicted. The main question in this case was the testimony on the part of defence that LAMB and CANFIELD did the deed. Was this testimony inconsistent with that for the prosecution that BUTNEY also beat the negro with a stone. The question of identity is whether this prisoner is the man seen by these witnesses. Identification by features, dress, gait, &c., was the ordinary way; but there were other means of identification. FOWLER, the watchman swears that BUTNEY talked with him on the morning of the murder; that he said he was a foreman on the *Belvidere*, and that other witnesses saw this man go on board the *Belvidere* after the murder. The other evidence in regard to identity is the usual evidence, that of resemblance of features. The force of this evidence rests entirely with the experience of a jury as men. The features are what impress themselves upon the memory. The theory of the defence is that it can't be BUTNEY that did what the witnesses for the prosecution saw, because they have proved that it was done by LAMB, CANFIELD, MCALLISTER and an unknown man. Did all these witnesses see the affair at the same time? Not one witness saw the whole affray. It is for the jury to say whether, considering the nature of the murder, the testimony that they all had a hand in it could not be reconciled. His Honor ended by reading the statute defining the crime of murder in the various degrees.

The jury then returned, and the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when the jury, after being out nearly twenty-four hours and having failed to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from further consideration of the case, and the Court adjourned over to Monday. It is understood that the jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal.

LAW REPORTS.

Revenue Cases—Undervaluation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Ten Cases containing Calfskins.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation. When the goods were imported by the claimant, Mr. Didier, a case or two of them were advanced in value by the appraisers at the Custom-house to such an amount that the Government seized the invoice. The question turned on the correct value of the goods, as to which evidence was given on both sides.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the claimant, releasing the goods.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Dunning.

The United States vs. *One Case containing Woolen Cloth.*—This was a similar case, involving similar questions of fact.

The jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The United States vs. *Three Bales of Dressed Chamois Skins, &c.*—This was a similar action. The goods were sent here in September, 1862, by Edward Cannon, of Dublin, on board the brig *C. F. Eaton*. They consisted of twenty casks of salted skins and three bales of oiled leather, and were consigned here to B. W. Jones, who entered them at the Custom-house according to the invoice in which they were valued at £850. On the examination of the goods at the Custom-house, the twenty casks were passed as correct. But one of the bales was found to contain 12 kips of chamois more than the number stated in the invoice. These were worth about £12. The skins in one of the other bales were invoiced part at four shillings and part at two shillings and sixpence, and the appraisers advanced their value to five shillings and three shillings, respectively; which being an advance of more than 20 per cent., the Government seized the whole invoice. Evidence as to the true value of the goods was given on both sides, and the claimant also gave the testimony of Cannon and his head clerk to show that chamois kips were omitted from the invoice by a mere clerical error in copying, of which they were entirely ignorant until informed of it by letters from the consignee here.

The jury found a verdict for the claimants releasing the goods.

For the United States, Messrs. Smith and Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

Collision on North River—Sudden Peril.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Chester W. Chapin et al. vs. *The Propeller Hypodame.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Chester W. Chapin*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the propeller on the Hudson River, about off Dunderberg Point, on the morning of Dec. 1, 1862, before daylight. The night was dark. The schooner bound down the river and the propeller up. The wind was light from the southeast, and the schooner was west of the middle of the river, heading southwest, moving very slowly. She saw the steamer's light just after the latter rounded Verplanck's Point. The steamer after rounding the point passed a tow, going to the eastward of it. As she neared the Race, she saw another tow going down the river, and her master determined to go to the east of that also, but on discovering the lights of a vessel at anchor to the east, he concluded to go to the west, and starboarded his wheel for that purpose. As he got her head turned he heard a hail, but saw nothing; ordered the pilot to slow, then to stop, then ported his wheel, and then the head-light shone on the schooner's sails and disclosed her just ahead, but the collision could not then be avoided. The Captain was in the wheelhouse looking out, but had no lookout forward.

Held by the Court—That the propeller was in fault in having no lookout forward. That she was also in fault in not stopping as soon as he heard the hail. That the schooner could have done nothing but show a light and hail, which she did do. That it is very doubtful whether the collision could have been prevented by her showing a light after the steamer changed her course. The Captain of the schooner might well have supposed from the position of the vessels, that the steamer would pass the tow to the eastward. There was alarm and confusion on board her immediately after the steamer's head was turned toward her, and she cannot be held to the exercise of perfect skill and judgment when thrown into sudden danger by an unexpected and sudden change of position on the part of the steamer. That as no fault of the schooner had tended to produce the proximity of the vessels or the change of course by which they were brought into danger, the schooner is not liable for an error of judgment in a moment of sudden peril.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute the damages.

For libelant Mr. Owen; for claimants Mr. Van Santvoord and Mr. Hubbell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Lugar vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion granted and reference ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 11, 1863.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..104⅛	450 Hudson R. R.......121
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Co....109	100 do........b10.121⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s. Oregon W. L. H'lf-Yearly.105	150 do........b30.122
24,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N 98	400 Reading R..........119
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59	100 do..........b30.120
10,000 do 59⅛	200 do..........119⅜
3,000 Mo. St. 6s 66	100 Mich. Cen. R....s10 127⅜
10,000 do 66⅛	50 do.........s30.127⅜
10,000 A.&T.H.2 M.P.... 90⅛	500 do.........127⅛
2,000 A.&T. H. I. B.... 82	100 do.........b3 127⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st.... 92⅛	250 M. S. & N. I. R..... 79⅛
3,000 Chic. & Al. 1st M. 104	100 do............79⅞
46,000 Amer. Gold........151⅛	600 Ill. Cen. R. S.....117⅛
25,000 do 151⅛	50 do..........b30 117⅛
6,000 do 151	2500 Cleve. & Pitts.....105
15 Am. Ex. Bank........108	200 do.........105⅛
750 Am Coal Co 94	500 do.........105⅛
200 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. 95	800 do.........s10.105⅛
500 Mar. Min. Co 37	450 Gal. & Chi. R.......108
25 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....170	100 do.........b30.108
875 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 31⅛	500 do..........107⅞
15 do. 31⅞	100 do.........s30.107⅞
150 do 31⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R......113
160 do 31⅞	100 do..........113⅛
50 Quick. M. Co...... 63⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R. s30. 104
100 Pacific Mail...... 215	1000 do..........104⅛
150 do...... 215⅛	100 do.........s10.104⅛
600 N. Y. Cen. R...... 132⅜	100 do..........b15.104⅛
100 do........ 132⅜	300 do..........104⅛
50 do......b15 132⅜	800 do..........104⅛
100 do......... 132⅜	200 do..........s30.104⅛
100 do.........s30 132⅜	50 Mil. & P. DuC. R.... 54
500 Erie R........ 105⅛	100 Tol. & Wab R........ 50
100 do........s30 105⅛	100 do........ 50⅛
200 do........b10 105⅛	100 do........ 52
100 do........b10 105⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. 82
100 do........s30 105⅛	350 do........ 82⅛
100 do........b30. 105⅛	100 do..........s60 82⅛
150 do........b30.106	100 do.........b10 82⅜
100 do........s10.105⅜	350 do........ 82⅜
600 do........105⅜	200 do.........b10 82⅜
350 do........105⅜	300 Chic. & N. W.......46
100 Erie R. Prf........101⅜	200 do..........b30 46⅜
50 Harlem R.......... 89	300 do..........b10 46⅜
300 do............ 90	100 Chi. & Alt......... 84

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Co..109⅛	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.....114
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.104⅜	500 Mich. Cen. R.......127⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr.c...102⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.... 79
10,000 Mo. State 6s..... 66	100 M. S. & N. I. G'd...134
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc..s30.117⅛
100,000 Amer. Gold......151⅜	750 do..............117⅛
1,200 do.............151⅜	100 M. & P. Du C....b10 55
100 Cum. Coal Pref.b10 31⅜	1500 Cl. & Pitts. R......105⅛
700 do 31⅜	500 do.........b30.105⅜
200 do............ 31⅜	9 Gal. & Chic. R.....108⅜
400 do............ 31⅛	250 do.............108
100 New-York Cen..s10.132⅜	150 do.............108⅛
300 do.........s30.132⅜	200 do..........s30.108
300 do...........132⅜	850 Chi. & R. I..........104⅜
125 Erie Railroad......106	500 do..........104⅝
250 do.............105⅞	200 do..........104⅜
100 do.........s5.105⅞	100 do.........b10 104⅜
700 do.........b10 106	300 P., Ft. W. & C...... 82⅜
1000 Hudson R. R.......122⅜	100 do............. 82⅜
100 do.........b10.122⅜	50 do............. 82⅛
100 do.........b30.123	15 Chic. & N. W...... 45
50 Reading R..........119⅜	100 do............. 46
200 do.............119⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. R...b30 56⅜
100 do.........b30.119⅜	100 do............. 56

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50 N. Y. Cen. R...b3 132⅝	500 Gal. & Chi. R......108
700 Erie Railway........105⅝	500 do...........s3.108
200 do...........b3.105⅝	300 do.........b5 108⅛
100 do...........b4.105⅝	500 do...............108⅛
100 do...........c.105⅝	500 do.........b3 108⅜
100 do..........b10.105⅜	250 do.........s3 108⅜
200 Harlem R.......... 91	500 do.........s3.108⅜
400 Reading R.......s60.119	200 Chic. & R. I.R..b3 104⅜
400 do...............119⅛	300 do...............104⅜
300 do...............119	100 do...........b5.104⅜
1000 do...........s3 119	400 do...........b3.104⅜
500 Mich. Cen. R.....s3.127	100 do...........b5.104⅞
100 M. S. & N. I........c 79	100 do...............104⅞
500 Ill. Cen. R.......s3.117⅛	100 do..........b10.105
100 Cleve. & P. R.......104⅞	1050 do...........b3.105
700 do...............105	400 P., Ft. W. & Ch.. 82⅜
1100 do...........s3. 105	400 do.............b4 82⅜
200 do...............105⅛	1000 do...........s30 82⅛
100 Tol. & Wab. R....... 52	100 do.............b3 82⅜
100 Hud. R. R.......b10.121⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. R...... 56
100 do...............121⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

800 Erie R...............105⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R........108⅜
600 do...........s3.105⅞	100 do.............b3.108⅜
100 do.............b9.106	100 Clev. & Tol. R.......113⅞
500 do.............b10.106	50 Chic. & R. I.........104⅜
100 Reading R............119⅜	100 do...........s3.104⅜
100 Ill Central..........117⅜	100 do...........s3.104⅜
300 Clev. & Pitts.........105⅜	500 P., Ft. W. & C...... 82
500 do...............105⅛	500 do............... 82⅛
300 Cumb. Coal........ 31⅛	

FRIDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Custom-house official tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November, were completed this afternoon. We are now enabled to bring forward our summary of the Import, Export and Gold movements at and from New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, 1863, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1862:

The Import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of November, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct....	$10,326,929
Dutiable Goods warehoused..............	4,950,415
Free Goods..............................	665,207
Total entries............................	$15,942,551
Against November, 1862..................	10,199,690
Increased importation....................	$5,742,861

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $103,144, against $109,708 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bond in warehouse during the month, is $4,084,183, or $866,232 less than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in November, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce........................	$11,413,591
Foreign Goods reëxported..................	440,482
Gold and Silver............................	5,438,363
Total Clearances...........................	$17,292,436

Against November, 1862:

In Produce	$14,060,340	
Foreign Goods	330,351	
Specie	6,213,251	—$20,603,942
Decreased Exportation		$3,311,506

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past eleven months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$15,638,000	$12,457,000
February	11,814,000	13,810,000
March	18,807,000	18,631,000
April	18,278,000	13,827,000
May	14,128,000	14,138,000
June	12,829,000	12,275,000
July	15,821,000	20,134,000
August	14,924,000	14,212,000
September	15,422,000	18,027,000
October	16,817,000	13,157,900
November	15,943,000	10,200,000
Total, 11 months	$169,421,000	$160,868,000
Foreign Specie	1,303,000	1,313,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$14,329,000	$12,053,000
February	17,781,000	10,078,000
March	16,138,000	8,985,000
April	11,582,000	8,002,000
May	13,184,000	9,838,000
June	14,780,000	10,049,000
July	15,298,000	14,050,000
August	10,667,000	13,046,000
September	11,718,000	14,735,000
October	14,513,000	19,477,000
November	11,414,000	14,060,000
Total 11 months	$151,504,000	$134,373,000
Foreign reëxports	5,857,000	7,294,000
Together	$167,361,000	$141,667,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan 1.
January	$4,625,000	$2,658,000
February	3,966,000	3,777,000
March	6,585,000	2,471,000
April	1,973,000	4,038,000
May	2,116,000	5,165,000
June	1,368,000	9,868,000
July	5,269,000	8,067,000
August	3,465,000	3,714,000
September	3,480,000	3,086,000
October	6,210,000	6,708,000
November	5,438,000	6,213,000
Total 11 months	$44,495,000	$56,765,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,127,906	$3,351,657
February	3,590,713	3,565,064
March	4,554,460	4,626,862
April	3,957,197	4,149,952
May	3,873,865	4,707,924
June	3,738,924	4,664,927
July	4,912,718	7,211,817
August	6,332,334	4,762,581
September	7,270,543	5,239,045
October	6,238,943	4,309,419
November	5,075,846	3,003,270
Total 11 months	$53,673,449	$49,594,515

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863. From Jan. 1.		1862. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,277,788	Jan. 4	$710,842
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 25	401,452	Jan. 25	602,767
Feb. 2	306,500	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 18	366,035	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 27	285,344	Feb. 25	759,246
March 7	1,283,551	March 6	679,071
March 18	249,514	March 16	677,[illegible]8
April 4	260,727	March 25	486,366
April 14	217,601	April 3	586,527
April 25	256,684	April 19	617,279
May 6	205,057	April 23	629,511
May 16	306,183	May 5	623,158
May 24	264,821	May 14	484,019
June 5	318,066	May 23	604,682
June 14	304,027	May 31	277,911
June 26	187,005	June 8	553,035
July 5	251,947	June 16	352,519
July 16	194,400	June 22	612,461
July 26	279,000	June 30	391,016
Aug. 5	284,915	July 7	641,455
Aug. 13	313,464	July 15	441,179
Aug. 26	223,000	July 27	878,434
Sept. 6	279,043	Aug. 4	964,422
Sept. 14	193,584	Aug. 20	21,165
Sept. 26	277,651	Aug. 24	1,084,611
Oct. 6	268,282	Sept. 3	819,718
Oct. 15	267,911	Sept. 16	934,415
Oct. 26	296,705	Sept. 25	887,779
Nov. 4	251,139	Oct. 3	754,840
Nov. 16	231,910	Oct. 13	807,626
Nov. 26	229,978	Oct. 24	754,795
Total 11 mos.	$10,991,148	Nov. 2	1,001,617
		Nov. 13	706,780
		Nov. 24	942,814
		Total 11 mos.	$23,574,459

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	1862. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$151,504,000	$134,373,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	5,857,000	7,294,000
Specie	44,495,000	56,765,000
Total from New-York	$201,856,000	$198,432,000
Increased Export in 1863		3,424,000

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 10 were $1,188,379, against $838,019 same week last year, and $704,158 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,081	$379,894	297	$111,544	260	$85,268
Mf. of Cot'n	272	101,521	129	49,030	254	59,425
Mf. of Silk	217	213,352	37	53,528	14	13,332
Mf. of Flax	543	142,863	253	52,740	348	67,883
Miscellan's	194	55,017	1,809	28,888	107	9,254
Total	2,300	$892,649	2,525	$295,730	983	$235,161
		295,730				892,649
Total entered..		$1,188,379	Total marketed.			$1,127,810

The price of Gold opened early in the day with increased firmness, and sold at the First Board at 151½@151 ℔ cent., and as late as the 3 o'clock Board, 151½@151⅜ ℔ cent. But at a later hour the bidding figure fell off to 150⅝@150⅜ ℔ cent., as against 151 ℔ cent. on last night's quotation. The rate for Bankers' bills on London is 165 ℔ cent. The export demand for the steamers sailing to-morrow is understood, this afternoon, to amount to about $700,000. The market for Money is easy to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. The Treasury Office received to-day an additional $1,000,000 Legal Tender from the Department at Washington, and $1,007,700, on account of the Popular Loan. The Banks and Sub-Treasury now hold $32,200,000 in Legal Tender, and about $37,000,000 in Gold.

The Stock Market has been moderately firm to-day, through both sessions of the Board. The Government securities are firmer since the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Railway shares, with some exceptions, rule from ½ to 1 per cent. better than yesterday. The miscellaneous Shares are steady.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made in comparison with Thursday night, the market leaving off rather firm in prices, but free from what would be called speculative excitement either way:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	151	150⅝	Mich. Central	125⅜	127¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	109⅛	109⅛	Mich. Southern	79⅜	79
N. Y. Central	133	132⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	131⅜	134
Erie	105⅝	105⅝	Illinois Cen	117⅛	117¾
Erie Preferred	101⅜	102	Pittsburgh	104⅛	105⅜
Hudson	120	122⅜	Fort Wayne	82⅜	82⅜
Pacific Mail	214⅜	215	Rock Island	103⅛	104⅛
Harlem	91	91	Galena	107⅛	108⅛
Canton	32⅛	32	Reading	118⅜	119⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	Quicksilver	63⅛	63⅜
Toledo	112⅛	114	Chicago and A	82	84
Northwest	45⅛	46	Mariposa	35⅛	37

From the tables which accompany the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury we compile the following table of the Public Debt of the United States as it stood on 30th September, the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year:

FUNDED AND FUNDABLE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Popular Loan, 6 ℔ cents, 1867-1882	$278,511,500
Loans of 1861, 6 ℔ cents, 1881	68,735,000
Loans of 1847-8, 6 ℔ cents, 1867-8	18,323,591
7.30 ℔ cents, convertible into 6s, 1861	139,679,000
Loan of 1850, 5 ℔ cents, 1865	3,461,000
Loan of 1858, 5 ℔ cents, 1874	20,000,000
Loan of 1860, 5 ℔ cents, 1871	7,022,000
Loan of 1861, 6 ℔ cents, Oregon	1,016,000
Total Funded and Fundable	$536,748,091

TEMPORARY LOANS—INTEREST BEARING.

One year Certificates, 6 ℔ cent	$156,918,437
Deposits on 10 days' notice, 5 ℔ cent	104,934,102
Total Temporary Loans	$261,852,539

LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION, ETC.—NO INTEREST.

Greenback Circulation	$402,737,048
Fractional Currency	17,766,056
Custom Notes due and not presented	2,535,073
Old Notes and Loans due and not presented	474,752
Total free of interest	$423,512,929

RECAPITULATION.

Funded and Fundable Debt	$536,748,091
Temporary Loans	261,852,539
Circulation free of interest	423,512,929
Total, Sept. 30, 1863	$1,222,113,559

Average rate of interest 3.95 per cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	115
Manhattan	140	People's	102
Mechanics'	115	Nassau	105
America	125	Corn Exchange	105
Merchants' Exch	99	Continental	101
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	95	Atlantic	101
American Exchange	107	New-York County	130
Chatham	100	Imp. & Traders'	109
Bank of N. America	108	Park	135
Hanover	100½	New-York Ex. Bk	120
Irving	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Illinois Cen.. '75	117⅛
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Al. & T. H. 2d pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103⅛	Chi. & .., W. S. F	104
N. Y. Cen. '76	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	92
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92⅛
Erie seconds, '79	113	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85⅛
Erie fifths, '88	104⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts. '77	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hudson River S. F '85	112	Clev. & Tol. S. F	110
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Har. seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	106
Har. thirds, '68	100	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	121	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Michigan S. seconds	104⅛	Chi. & Alton, firsts	104
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F	108	Chic. & Alton Income	90

Messrs. MILLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. See another column.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 17,835 bbls. Flour, 1,812 bbls. and 297 bags Corn Meal, 32 bags Buckwheat Flour, 30,225 bushels Wheat, 248 bushels Corn, 353 bushels Rye, 3,700 bushels Barley, 22,618 bushels Oats, 11,600 bushels Malt, 3,525 pkgs. Provisions, 954,000 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in moderate request, at 49c.@50c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at full rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@24c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good demand, and buoyant, at 37½c.@39c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds are in fair request, including New Sheathing, at 45½c.@46c.; Yellow do., at 34c.; and Old do., at 32c.@33c., ℔ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at drooping prices; Middlings, 78c.@80c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are salable and firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$37; Jamaica Logwood, $22@$23 50; St. Domingo do., at $23@$24; Honduras do., $33 50@$35 ℔ ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are dull and somewhat nominal, including No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Are in request, including good to prime Live Geese, 62½c.@65c. ℔ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are selling more freely, at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry is fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4; and Bunch do., at $3 85@$3 90, ℔ box. Currants, at 14½c.@15½c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., the market closing firmly. The principal demand has been for shipping brands, particularly of State. Sales, since our last, 16,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 20; poor to choice extra State, at $6 30@$6 70, chiefly at $6 32½@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 55, chiefly at $7 45@$7 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 95	@$6 20
Extra State	6 30	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 35	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 60	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour has advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbls.; sales since our last, 1,950 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and firmer. Sales 900 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $5 75@$5 80 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, for shipment and on speculation, and prices have again advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 161,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 85; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 63; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 50@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 48@$1 50; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 48; Chicago Spring at $1 42½@$1 46½; Red State at $1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand mainly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales were made of 146,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 26, for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 27@$1 28 for do., afloat. Included in the sales were two loads, in store, sold at the close of 'Change, by a "Bear" operator, $1 24 ℔ bush. Rye is in more demand, at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel; sales 3,600 bushels. Oats are in more request, at advanced prices. We quote Canada at 87c.@89c.; Western at 88c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c.; sales 180,000 bushels, including three loads of Western, deliverable within ten days, at 93c. Barley is in demand at $1 38@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel; sales 16,000 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 58@$1 65 ℔ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.

	RECEIPTS. 1863.	1862.	SHIPMENTS. 1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	399,199	472,318	574,949	693,580
Wheat, bush	12,350,794	13,954,705	12,257,570	14,875,193
Oats, bush	886,097	276,565	839,161	76,231
Corn, bush	384,152	229,819	78,890	8,296
Barley, bush	144,679	131,700	80,432	10,045
Rye, bush	190,227	152,805	81,849	125,612

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.

	RECEIPTS. 1862.	1863.	SHIPMENTS. 1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	1,563,111	1,209,527	1,069,188	1,319,145
Wheat, bush	12,760,849	10,873,197	12,784,487	10,503,681
Corn, bush	30,249,580	25,544,072	30,434,407	25,296,454
Oats, bush	3,601,119	8,534,194	2,421,247	6,355,655
Rye, bush	248,519	793,715	854,118	512,275
Barley, bush	824,412	1,068,480	347,381	640,975

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Dec. 5.

	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	40,002	30,163
Wheat, bushels	654,795	533,351
Corn, bushels	706,450	158,074
Oats, bushels	442,811	1,441,556
Rye, bushels	36,413	82,326
Barley, bushels	34,339	131,338

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, week ending Dec. 5.

Flour, bbls	23,198	Oats, bushels	2,165
Wheat, bushels	44,791	Barley, bushels	991
Corn, bushels	7,454		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request—the former at 21c.@21½c., and the latter at 14c. for old duty, and 11c. for new duty, in bond.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm, at $1 20@$1 40 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are quiet at former prices. Buenos Ayres, 28c.@29c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@28½c.; Orinoco, 26½c.@27½c. ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Is in slack demand, at unchanged rates, including American Undressed at $150@$165, and Dressed at $270@$300; Jute at $225 ℔ ton, and Manila at 12½c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been scarce and held firmly, but sales have been light, including Scotch Pig at $42 50@$45, and No. 1 American Pig at $42@$43 50 ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are plenty and heavy, at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig continues in moderate demand at $9 75@$10 ℔ 100 ℔s. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—All kinds are in good request, at full rates.

LIME—Is salable and steady; Common Rockland at $1 35; Lump at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

NAILS—Continue in fair request at buoyant prices, including cut at 5½c., and clinch at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ℔ gallon; Resin, $30@$45 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $12@$15 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at former prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33½c.; Refined do. at 53c.@56c. free, and 45c.@48c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 1,272 bbls.

OIL CAKE—Continues in request at $47 50@$52 50 ℔ ton. Oil meal, $2 40 ℔ 100 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty good request, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been made since our last of 2,600 bbls., at $18 62½@$18 75 for New Mess; $16 90@$17 25, chiefly at $17, for Old Mess; $17 50 for Prime Mess; $20 50 for New City Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; $11 60 for soft Mess; $21 for clear Mess; $13 75@$14 12½ for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 50, chiefly at $12 25@$12 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 9¾c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Sales, 230 pkgs. Bacon continues in fair demand, at 9½c.@11½c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 950 boxes, here and for future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in good request at 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request; sales 500 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$31 ℔ tierce; sales, 2,300 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales, 320 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 12c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, including East India, at $7@$8 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—Crude continues in moderate demand at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at steady prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 70@$1 72½; do. Fine, $2 40@$2 80 ℔ sack; Turks Island 50c.@52c. ℔ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Clover at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.; Rough Flax, $3 10@$3 25; Timothy at $2 50@$2 90; and Linseed at $3 80@$3 90 ℔ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in moderate demand, at 8¾d.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Are inactive, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been more active at previous prices. Sales since our last 1,040 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12½c.@15c., and Cuba, at 11½c.@13c.; also 150 boxes Havana, at 12½c.@13¼c., ℔ ℔. Refined are dull at 13½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 225,000 ℔s., at 11¾c.@12⅞c. ℔ ℔

TIN—Has been in moderate request, including Banca, at 55c.@55½c., and Straits at 46s.@46½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, at full prices.

TOBACCO—A strong speculative demand exists, and prices are on the advance. Sales 1,415 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@26c., and 560 cases Seedleaf at 13½c.@32c., ℔ ℔. Heavy sales of manufactured have also been made at decidedly higher prices.

WOOL—Sales at auction on Thursday, 1,309 bales Cape at 30c.@36c.; 10 bales Mestiza at 21c.@27½c. ℔ ℔., all slightly damaged. Privately a moderate business has been transacted since our last at full and in some instances firmer prices.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at steady prices. Arctic, $1 60@$1 65; Ochotsk, $1 55@$1 60; N. W. Coast, $1 50; South Sea, $1 35@$1 37½ ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,900 bbls., at 85c.@92c., closing at 87c.@90c. ℔ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were heavier to-day For Liverpool—2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 80,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d.@6¼d. ℔ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. ℔ tierce; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 15s. by sailing vessel, and 40s.@50s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London—1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 44,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d.; 600 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 15 tons heavy goods at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl., and 14,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol—200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—50 bbls. Ashes at 50 fr.; 426 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. For Marseilles—300 bbls. Lard, and 80 hhds. of Tallow at 60 francs. For Bremen—30 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp—25 bbls. Ashes at 25s. ℔ ton; 100 bales Hops at 1c. ℔ ℔.; 150 pkgs. Lard, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Locust Point	Dec. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Dec. 12	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Roanoke	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Dec. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

For California.

	Dec. 14	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of New-York* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails by the —— will close on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at...............5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..................5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus. Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. One or two vacancies may be filled by applying to HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher—a clergyman—wishes to procure, at moderate price, a well-established boy's school. Address, with particulars, MILTON, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SELECT SCHOOL, A gentleman every way qualified to assist in teaching the Ancient Classics, English and Mathematics, with some knowledge of sacred music. Address HONESTUS, Box No. 217 *Times* Office, giving outline of recommendations.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, lately engaged in one of the best City schools, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics; highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment, in a private school in the City, to teach mathematics and drawing, both from copies and objects. Address, or call after 2 P. M., E. M., No. 34 Greenwich-av.

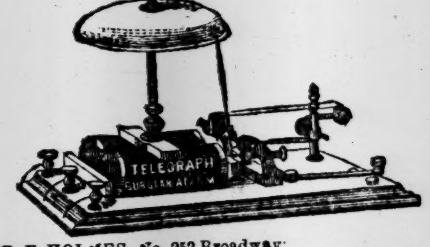
A FRENCH GOVERNESS AND TEACHER.—Wanted, a French governess and teacher for a first-class ladies' boarding school. Apply, in French, to Mrs. L. M., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEFT ON 11TH INST., ON board Barclay-st. Ferry-boat *Passaic*, a sable MUFF and HANDKERCHIEF, with owner's name inside. Finder will receive above reward by returning the muff to No. 21 East 22d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH CHINA.
Richly decorated
DINNER AND TEA SETS.
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
VASES, STATUETTES, BRONZES, &c.
Richly Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASSWARE.
A large variety of
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
New patterns
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, HALL LIGHTS, &c.
GEORGE H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.



MR. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway:
Please call at the office of Lockwood & Norris, No. 17 William-street.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
(Mr. Holmes calls.)
Mr. Norris—Are you the man who put in the "Burglar Alarm Telegraph for Mr. Dodge, of Clark, Dodge & Co.?
Mr. Holmes—I am the only man who puts ———.
Mr. Norris—I have not a minute to spare; did you put in an Alarm for Mr. Dodge?
Mr. Holmes—Yes, Sir.
Mr. Norris—Go put it in my house in the best manner.

TIBBALS' SPRING
ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT,
CRANDALL'S PATENT—
Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c.
Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

LADIES' FAIR,
For the benefit of the Church of St George the Martyr, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, will remain open Day and Evening for one week, at No. 1,115 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument. Admission 10 cts.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

GAS-HEATING STOVES—GAS-HEATING STOVES.—Warm your rooms with the new patent Gas-Heating Stove, with the new regulator and atmospheric purifier. No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry. Economical, cheap, portable. Price $5, $6, $8, $10 and $12. NEW-YORK GAS-STOVE WORKS, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT BY STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON, Dec. 5, are requested to send to the Office of the People's Line copies of their original invoices. A copy of the shipping receipt attached to invoice is particularly requested. P. C. SMITH, Agent.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR
AND
FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING GOODS
IN STYLES AND PRICES
WITHOUT COMPETITION,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

CURTAINS.
New styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese, do. Damask, Cornices, and all Other Trimmings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No 359 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES.
All the New Styles at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO COVERS.
New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churches, for Hotels, for Steamboats. New Styles of Fixtures.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING.
FINE ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVERCOATS,
FINE ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVERCOATS,
FINE ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVERCOATS.
FINE BUSINESS SUITS,
FINE BUSINESS SUITS,
FINE BUSINESS SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
AT BARGAINS!!!
BARGAINS!!
BARGAINS!!
At Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st.

CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF BOYS' CLOTHING.
The entire stock of boys clothing will be sold at wholesale and retail at a great reduction from former prices, in consequence of change in the business.
J. WOLF, No. 373 Broadway.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS!!
FURS!!!
FURS!!!!
LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS DAY AT L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 581 Broadway.
Velvet Bonnets of every color. Velvets by the yard at wholesale and retail.
Jockey Hats and Skating Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers and Felt Bonnets, Turban Hats.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISESHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.
India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

ACCORDEONS FOR HOLIDAYS—SENT by express to any part of the country. Price, 8 keys, $2 50; 10 keys, $3; 12 keys, $3 50; 8½ keys, double, $4 to $8; 10½ keys, double, $5 to $10. Flutinas, $8 to $25. "Tunes of World," for Accordeon, 50 cents.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Irish Assurance.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. [illegible] Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition—Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Sketches in India.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary, &c.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Afternoon—Matinee.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Filles de Marbre.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The monitor *Weehawken* sunk at her moorings off Morris Island, S. C., on Sunday last, during the prevalence of a gale. Thirty of her crew perished, among whom were four of her engineers. The Captain and remainder of the officers are safe. The other monitors rode out the storm.

We have received our correspondence from Morris Island and other points in the Department of the South by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived at this port last evening. Of military operations there is nothing extraordinary to report. Gen. Gillmore is engaged in strengthening his batteries on Morris Island, and keeps up just sufficient fire upon the enemy's works to maintain his gunners in practice. The news of Grant's victory at Chattanooga inspired the troops with the utmost enthusiasm, and the event was duly recognized by the firing of a national salute—shotted guns being used whenever they could be brought to bear upon the city or the rebel fortifications. The terror in Charleston resulting from the bombardment is widespread. Business men and residents were retreating beyond the range of our guns. The sale at auction of South Carolina lands for the payment of direct taxes was held on the 14th inst., at Beaufort, and the Government was the chief purchaser.

The pursuit of the captured steamer *Chesapeake* is being prosecuted earnestly and with fair hope of success. A telegram from Halifax, dated yesterday, says that the steamer was at St. Mary's, short of coal, and if she remained there until to-day our gunboats would take her. Capt. Willetts and a portion of his crew passed through Portland yesterday, en route to Boston. Capt. Willetts furnishes a copy of the instructions under which the pirates acted in capturing the vessel.

On her trip from Port Royal to this port, the steamship *Fulton* fell in with and captured the schooner *G. O. Bigelow*, of Bermuda, with a cargo of salt, evidently intending to run the blockade of the North Carolina coast. An effort was made to tow her to this port, but she was too old to bear the strain of quick passage through the water. The master and crew of the schooner, however, were willing to try to get their shaky craft into port, and the Captain of the *Fulton* not thinking the prize of much value, let them again take possession, and away they went rejoicing.

FROM EUROPE.

Two days' later advices from Europe reach us by the steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday afternoon. The news is interesting. The rebel agents in London have recently purchased four steam vessels, which were formerly British men-of war, and three of them are said to be refitting in the Thames, to be used as privateers. The fourth, which has been rechristened the *Rappahannock*, left Sheerness on the 26th ult. and arrived the same day at Calais, where she was taken in charge by the French Customs Officers, who detained her, however, a very short time. She is pierced for eight guns. The privateer *Georgia* was at Cherbourg repairing. The American residents in London duly observed the day appointed by President Lincoln for National Thanksgiving, and a grand banquet, presided over by Hon. Robert J. Walker, was given at St. James' Hall, where Minister Adams was among the speakers. The Court of Exchequer were to give judgment in the case of the *Alexandra* on the 7th inst. The formal reply of Russia to the proposition for a European Congress was received on the 26th, and it is denied that she demands that the programme of the Congress shall be drawn up. It is hinted that England's refusal to take part in the Congress will lead France to form a new and intimate alliance with some other nation. The French deficit, owing to the Mexican and Cochin-China wars, is estimated at £10,000,000, and it was said that a loan of 300,000,000 francs would be proposed. The agitation in the German States was unabated.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was adopted asking the Street Commissioner to estimate and report the probable cost of replacing the piers on the North River recently destroyed by fire. The Comptroller reported that of the $8,126,350 07 appropriated for 1863, $6,733,340 92 had been expended on the 1st inst.—leaving a balance of $1,393,009 15 unexpended at that date. The Board concurred in adopting the resolution to pay Mr. Stetson, of the Astor, for the Russian banquet, and also for entertainments to regiments that returned from the seat of war last Summer. The amounts of the several bills were fully stated in yesterday's Times. The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a resolution was presented and laid over, requesting the Pilot Commissioners to have the hulks of the burnt vessels in the slips between Piers Nos. 51 and 54, on the North River—the location of the recent great fire—removed forthwith. Otherwise the proceedings were without general interest. The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, brings the following specie list:

Order	$50,258	Baker & Merrill	$72,283
H. Cohen & Co.	44,500	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	50,300
C. H. Grant & Co.	4,100	Wm. Cummings	10,100
J. B. Newton & Co.	52,164	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	34,452
Wells, Fargo & Co.	48,000		
Total			$301,109
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Wm. Penny	$2,000	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,091
Hergues & Co.	200	Order	650
Parsons & Pettit	500		
Total			$4,441
			301,109
Grand total			$305,550

In addition to the fleet already sent hence in search of the *Chesapeake*, orders were received at the Navy-yard, yesterday, for the immediate dispatch of the *Dawn* and the *Augusta*. The former left early in the morning, the latter will leave early to-day. It is said the *Kensington* and *Peterhoff* will sail to-morrow. The *Sebago* left last night.

The "skating season," it was hoped, had commenced yesterday. "Ball up" was the word from Central Park, and quite a number hastened there to enjoy the sport. The ice was very fine. The Fifth-avenue Park was opened to the subscribers, and an afternoon of enjoyment was also had there, on a superb sheet of ice. In the afternoon the weather greatly moderated, and quite a snow-storm prevailed until late at night, when it turned into a melancholy drizzle. The hopes yesterday of "glorious sport" will more than likely find this morning a disappointment.

Capt. Thorne and Officer Dwyer, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Willis S. Clinton, who is charged with being extensively engaged in counterfeiting the fifty cent United States postal currency. On his person were found $220 of the counterfeits, admirably executed. Clinton was handed over to the United States Marshal. This is a very important arrest. The prisoner had offered to sell the currency to Mr. Robert F. Kerwin for 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Kerwin pretended he would trade, appointed a time and place, and then sent word to Capt. Thorne.

The City Canvassers, owing to the illness of Alderman Walsh, did nothing yesterday but meet and adjourn to 11 o'clock this morning, when Alderman Walsh, it is believed, will be able to be present and attend to the canvassing of the returns from the Sixth Ward, which are the only returns uncanvassed.

Nearly $400,000 were subscribed to the County Volunteer Loan yesterday, and the Supervisors' Committee are now having great success in getting recruits.

The price of Gold varied from 151¼ to 150⅝ yesterday. Exchange on London 165 ℔ cent. Money 7 ℔ cent. The Share market ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than on Thursday.

Breadstuffs were more active yesterday at advanced rates. Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Tallow, Wool, Petroleum and Foreign Liquors were in fair request. Tobacco was actively sought after at rising prices. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Trade in Dry Goods was restricted. Freights were brisker, and rates, in some instances, firmer.

The Message of Jeff. Davis.

Jefferson Davis has sent a very important message to the Confederate Congress, which began its sessions in Richmond on Monday last. It is quite as interesting here as it will be there, and we give it, therefore, at length in another part of this morning's Times. It can scarcely be called a cheerful document, but it certainly shows, to a very high degree, the courage of desperation. Mr. Davis does everything in his power to put a bold face on the prospects of the rebellion; but we doubt whether he will succeed in inspiring the great mass of his own people with any great amount of hope in its fortunes.

The Message acknowledges that disaster has overtaken the Confederate arms, and that they have not succeeded in expelling the "invader" from their soil. In two or three instances, their troops have behaved very badly, and have given way before the forces of the United States, with a degree of alacrity which he declares to be wholly unaccountable. He alludes also to the very frequent instances of desertion which have recently occurred, and ascribes them in part to injudicious legislation, which affects unfavorably the minds of the men. We did not expect him to say—what is very clearly the truth—that their minds have been still more seriously affected by the waning fortunes of the bad cause for which they are fighting. It is eminently true in war that "nothing is so successful as success;" and failure is quite certain to perpetuate itself by destroying the courage and confidence which are essential to victory. There is a courage in despair which often prompts to heroic deeds; but the great mass of the Southern people—those who fill the ranks of the rebel army—cannot feel this motive, because their personal fortunes are not to be injuriously affected by the failure of the rebellion. Davis and the leaders of the conspiracy have everything at stake in the contest. Failure is for them ruin, political and social, utter and irretrievable; the instinct of self-preservation, therefore, prompts them to fight to the last. The mass of the people cannot share this feeling, because failure for them has no such terror. After what they have endured, it becomes rather the precursor of hope.

A large part of the Message is devoted to proving that, in spite of their promises and the early action of their Governments, the present attitude of France and Great Britain toward the Confederacy is one of distinct and unmistakable hostility. We are glad to acknowledge the ability with which this argument is urged, and to confess that it seems to us quite conclusive. We trust nothing will occur to impair its force. Mr. Davis is very much puzzled as to measures of retaliation, but thinks that something may be done in this way by withdrawing the assent of the Confederacy to the Paris doctrine that "neutral ships cover enemy's goods except contraband of war." We trust that the rebel Congress will act promptly on this suggestion.

The financial condition of the Confederacy is quite as dismal and unpromising as its foreign relations. An enormous debt has been incurred, and "the popular aversion to taxation" has defeated every attempt to provide for its payment. *Two-thirds* of all the property of the South, that which consists of lands and slaves, is virtually exempt from taxation, and the other third does not respond. The currency of the country has reached six hundred millions, or three times what it required for its business, and the most serious and damaging results are already experienced from this circumstance. The Message advises a *compulsory* reduction of the currency, by compelling its exchange for Confederate bonds. Various suggestions are made as to means for increasing the army, but none of them are likely to be either acceptable or effective.

The rebel President revels and luxuriates in denunciations of the policy pursued by the Government of the United States. He accuses us of the most infamous barbarities in our treatment of rebel prisoners in our hands—charges us with starving and freezing them to death—throws on us the entire responsibility for stopping exchanges, and heaps up reproachful epithets and savage accusations with a voluble and exultant zeal which quite makes amends for the dolorous and desponding tenor of the previous portions of this ponderous document. Mr. Davis evidently counts largely on this as a stimulant to the waning courage of the rebels. We do not blame him for resorting to it, nor do we at all fear its effect. The day has passed when *words* were omnipotent, even at the South. *Facts*, which his rhetoric cannot explain away, are rapidly telling on the Southern mind. All his railing cannot avert the inevitable and ever-hastening catastrophe

Gen. Meade's Late Campaign.

We give this morning a letter from a correspondent in the Army of the Potomac, which brings to light the authentic facts in the late abortive campaign of Gen. Meade. The writer's opportunities for obtaining information are of a character not inferior to the highest official authorities, and his statements may be implicitly relied upon. The public hopes and expectations on the opening of the campaign had been wrought up to a very high degree, and the popular disappointment at its termination was correspondingly great. We ourselves took occasion to give a very decided expression to the feeling which was entertained by every patriot and soldier. The preposterous statement that was put forth that the whole campaign, with all its gigantic preparations and manœuvres, was intended as but a diversion in favor of Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee, could be credited by no intelligent man. Our correspondent shows that Gen. Meade had a purpose altogether different from this. His purpose was precisely what the public understood it to be when it was announced that the Army of the Potomac had crossed the Rapidan and taken up its line of march southward. It was to fight Lee and destroy his army, as Grant had fought Bragg and destroyed that army.

His purpose and his campaign were baulked. How, why and by whom? The public has never known. Our army was strong in numbers, superb in *morale*, and eager for the fray; the plan of the campaign was superexcellent, and its projector was confessedly competent to execute it. It was baulked almost in its inception by the failure of a single officer to "come to time." On such failures or accidents hangs often the fortune of battles, of campaigns—hangs frequently the fate of nations—though it is certain that *our* destiny or final success in this war can depend upon neither accident nor temporary failure. The recent arrest, by order of the military authorities, of Gen. French, commander of the Third army corps, will doubtless be the means of putting the whole matter before the public and upon the page of history. We would not hastily condemn this or any other loyal officer—nor would we condemn him at all. In the course of the war, Gen. French has shown himself an accomplished commander, a fearless fighting leader. But still, for the credit of Gen. Meade, and the honor of our indomitable, death-defying Army of the Potomac, it is proper that the causes and circumstances of the late abortive campaign should be known to the country.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

It is unfortunate that the first views of European questions are gained in America through the English press. We have all had full opportunity of testing the untrustworthiness and the malignant falsehood of the leading English journals with regard to American questions. Why should we expect greater accuracy or honesty with respect to continental? It is a pleasing habit of the London journalists to speak of the Schleswig-Holstein question as a kind of intellectual "muddle"—a purely technical dispute—under cover of which the German Powers are trying to despoil a weak state of her principal provinces. The facts are quite otherwise, and, as the question may at any moment inaugurate a European war, they ought to be understood by all intelligent men.

The case is simply this: By innumerable laws and compacts, dating back at least five centuries, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are independent sovereign States, in a "personal union" with Denmark, as Hungary was with Austria, but under their own Constitution, and separate from Denmark. The two form one Power, under the same Prince (hitherto) as Denmark. One of them (Holstein) is also a member of the German Confederacy. An order of succession is also established in the most solemn manner since 1650, giving the government of the Duchies to the next *male* heir of the reigning Duke. With the recent death of King Frederick, the last male of the royal house of Oldenburg had passed away, and the Duchies would now, according to their ancient laws and their own desires, become separated from their "personal union" with Denmark, as Hanover, in 1837, was separated from Great Britain. The legitimate heir and claimant, who is about to sustain his claims by force, is the Prince of Augustenburg; and were the divisions of Europe to be determined solely by law or by the wishes of the people, the Kingdom of Denmark would this year virtually come to its end.

But there are other parties who have an interest in this little Kingdom. Her importance in the eyes of Europe is, that she holds the keys of the Baltic. Whatever Continental State possesses her can become a formidable naval Power. Russia covets those harbors which would give her a naval station, and open a way for her fleets, even in Winter, to the Atlantic. Prussia and the German Confederacy are struggling continually toward the sea, and Kiel would make them naval Powers. France and England are, of course, opposed to these aspirations, and are, therefore, in favor of the undivided Kingdom of Denmark, as a bulwark at the entrance of the Baltic to its more powerful neighbors.

Eleven years ago all these leading European Powers met in one of those arbitrary Congresses, which dispose of peoples as if they were so many puppets in the hands of players. In this London Convention of 1852, the ancient Constitution of the Duchies and the unquenchable desires of the people for independence were calmly trampled under foot. The two provinces were separated from one another, and with Denmark and Lauenburg were united—each of the four separately—under one King and one Parliament. The King who was to be thus summarily placed over the Duchies, was Prince Christian, of Glucksburg, father of the present Princess of Wales, whose male heirs were to govern forever the four provinces. The Emperor of Russia at the same time resigned all his claims to the Duchies in favor of the Prince of Glucksburg. This Convention determined the present condition of Denmark, and may force France and England into an armed assistance of the Danish King against the Duchies and against Germany.

The fatal objection to it—and one which no English Constitutionalist ought for a moment to overlook—is that *the people* of the Duchies and their Legislature were not consulted at all in this disposition of their Government and their future. If they now oppose any such union with Denmark, to enforce it would be entirely contrary to the avowed policy of England and to the principles which France has maintained in Italy with so much expense and bloodshed. The Duchies have been oppressed and wronged by the Kingdom of Denmark in ways without number. It is well known, for instance, that there is not in any town or village of Schleswig at this time any voter of influence who has not been prosecuted for voting contrary to Danish orders. Every office is filled with Danes; even patriotic clergymen and schoolmasters are replaced by supple and submissive Danish incumbents, who will train the people to obey implicitly the Danish authority. The people of both Schleswig and Holstein—either speaking German or of German descent—feel as American emigrants used to feel in New-Mexico or California—that they should belong to the great nationality which was united with them in blood. They entertain no pride or affection for petty Denmark. They belong to the German "Fatherland." Holstein is already a member of the German Confederacy. Both Duchies desire to be.

Such aspirations of nationality are not to be sneered at—least of all by Americans, who know the power and the benefit of a vast united people. The German Confederacy never gave their consent to the pacts of 1852, and they ought not now to suffer the oppression of one of their own States by a foreign Power, acting under these Conventions.

A united Germany, stretching from Russia to the keys of the Baltic, with the means and the capacity of forming a naval Power, is a far better guarantee for the peace and the welfare of Europe, than a Germany split up and disunited, and a petty kingdom on its borders, at once the creation and the tool of arbitrary and unconstitutional diplomacy.

Defining their Positions.—The Democratic party in Congress does not make a very harmonious beginning. They failed to unite on any candidate for Speaker, and broke up into half a dozen squads, the largest numbering 52, (forty less than were necessary to a choice,) and the smallest consisting of Mr. Benjamin Wood. This was a sad falling off from the sanguine expectations in which they indulged at one time of being able to elect a Speaker of their own—and does not hold forth any strong promise of union and harmony in their own ranks during the session.

In the election of Chaplain on Thursday, the Democracy did a little better. They were able to concentrate their vote a little more than in the canvass for Speaker. They gave Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, 55 votes,—*three* more than they were able to muster for Mr. Cox. The only ground on which the Bishop was made a candidate at all, was the fact that he wrote a book to prove that Slavery is a divine institution. But for this, he would never have received a vote, or been mentioned in connection with a Congressional chaplaincy. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that this principle comes nearer uniting the Democratic party than any other. More of the Democratic members of Congress agree in regard to the absolute and divine right of Slavery, than can be found to agree on any other point,—and the reorganization of the party, if it takes place at all, is likely to rest upon that principle as its basis.

It is not difficult to predict the result. The Democratic party taking this ground,—becoming infinitely more devoted to Slavery than to the country,—willing to sacrifice the country in order to save Slavery,—will become gradually but certainly the weakest and most contemptible political party this country has ever known. It is following steadily in the footsteps of the Tories after the Revolution, and of the Federalists after the last war with Great Britain; and it is quite certain, unless it speedily changes its course, to share their fate.

An Abolition Debate Declined.—It will be seen by a correspondence which we publish elsewhere, that the public has escaped the annoyance of a verbal debate on the favorite crotchets of the ultra Abolitionists. Rev. Mr. Cheever invited Mr. Beecher to discuss with him a variety of propositions on the subject of Slavery,—proposing on his own part to prove that under the Constitution it was the highest duty of the United States Government to interfere against Slavery in the States. Mr. Beecher very sensibly and properly declines any such discussion. He reminds Mr. Cheever that he edits a newspaper, and can urge his own views at pleasure in its columns,—and that as he himself edits another, he can comment on those views whenever he thinks it worth while. No good could possibly result from such a debate as Dr. Cheever proposed. The celebrity of the disputants would draw a large audience, and their intellectual ability would, doubtless, interest their hearers. But practically nothing would be settled and no real good accomplished. These questions are not to be decided, when we come to the practical readjustment of our political affairs, by the niceties of metaphysical debate. They will be taken up by the common sense of the people at large, and such disposition will be made of them as the substantial welfare of the country may require. Times of civil commotion and of revolution are always very inviting for extremists and fanatics of every sort—but there never was a time when they were likely to do more hurt, or less good, than now.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

A Review of the Military Operations of the Past Year.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT.

Gen. Halleck opens his very lengthy report by taking up the Army of the Potomac at the time Gen. McClellan was relieved by Gen. Burnside, at Warrenton, Va., on the 7th of November, 1862. Gen. Halleck urged Gen. Burnside to continue his pursuit of Lee toward Richmond, but Gen. Burnside declined, desiring to move to Falmouth, but finally consented to cross the Rappahannock by the upper fords and occupy Fredericksburgh. Gen. Burnside's final march to, and occupation of Falmouth, was never authorized or approved by the authorities in Washington. The plan which the President assented to was to cross the river by the upper fords and occupy the town. This Gen. Burnside did not do. Gen. Sumner asked permission to do so when he arrived at Falmouth, the river being fordable, but it was refused. In the meantime Lee got there and intrenched. The delay of the pontoons, which should have been at Falmouth when Gen. Burnside arrived there, is explained by the fact that instead of being in Washington, where they were supposed to be, they were at Berlin and Harper's Ferry, and had not been moved, because the officers in charge did not receive Gen. Burnside's order to move them to Washington. The battle of Fredericksburgh occurred Dec. 13. Through an alleged misinterpretation of orders, Gen. Franklin's attack on the left was only a reconnoissance in force, and the attack of Sumner and Hooker on the right was unsupported. We were repulsed with a loss of 1,138 killed, 9,105 wounded, and 2,078 missing. Gen. Burnside has never made any official report of these operations. He says:

"The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, the Secretary of War and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible."

On the 25th of January Gen. Hooker relieved Gen. Burnside. Gen. Halleck merely refers in a sentence to the campaign of Gen. Hooker, says he has no official data of it, and then remarks:

"It is also proper to remark in this place that from the time he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac till he reached Fairfax Station, on the 16th of June, a few days before he was relieved from the command, Gen. Hooker reported directly to the President, and received instructions directly from him. I received no official information of his plans, or of their execution."

Early in June Lee moved up the Rappahannock into the Shenandoah Valley. Hooker followed on an interior line. Neither army could obtain much information of the other because of the intervening mountains. Winchester and Martinsburgh were mere outposts, and orders were given on the 11th of June to withdraw the garrison, to Harper's Ferry; but these orders were not obeyed; and on thd 13th Winchester was attacked and captured. On June 28, at Frederick, Md., Gen. Hooker, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

"Our force at Harper's Ferry at this time was supposed to be about 11,000. It was incorrectly represented to Gen. Meade to be destitute of provisions, and that he must immediately supply it or order the abandonment of the place. Accordingly, a few hours after he assumed the command, he assented to an order drawn up by an officer of Gen. Hooker's Staff, directing Gen. French to send 7,000 men of the garrison to Frederick, and with the remainder—estimated at 4,000—to remove and escort the public property to Washington. This order, based on erroneous representations, was not known in Washington till too late to be countermanded. It, however, was not entirely executed when Gen. Meade very judiciously directed the reoccupation of that important point."

Gen. Halleck then describes the battle of Gettysburgh; ascribes an error to Gen. Sickles, which came near being fatal to us on the second day of the fight. But the rebels were finally defeated, and "to Gen. Meade belongs the honor of a well-earned victory in one of the greatest and best fought battles of the war. The retreat of Lee and the pursuit by Meade are described, closing with this:

"In the meantime Gen. French had reoccupied Harper's Ferry, destroyed the enemy's pontoon train at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and captured its guards. Halting a day at Middletown, Gen. Meade crossed the South Mountain, and on the 12th found the enemy occupying a strong position on the heights of Marsh Run, in front of Williamsport. Instead of attacking Lee in this position, with the swollen waters of the Potomac in his rear, without any means of crossing his artillery, and when a defeat must have caused the surrender of his entire army, he was allowed time to construct a pontoon bridge with lumber collected from canal boats, and the ruins of wooden houses, and on the morning of the 14th his army had crossed to the south side of the river. His rear guard, however was attacked by our cavalry, and suffered considerable loss. Thus ended the rebel campaign north of the Potomac, from which important political and military results had been expected. Our own loss in this short campaign had been very severe, viz.: 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing—in all, 23,182. We captured 3 guns, 41 standards, 13,621 prisoners, 28,178 small arms."

Gen. Halleck then briefly recounts the minor operations of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Rappahannock Station, but gives no new facts.

The operations in Western Virginia have been mainly of a defensive character, in repelling raids and breaking up guerrilla bands.

The force in the Department of North Carolina during the past year has been too small for any important operations against the enemy, and has acted mostly on the defensive. But Hill's operations against Foster in North Carolina, as well as Longstreet's against Peck in Virginia, were entirely unsuccessful.

Gen. Gillmore's operations before Charleston are recited at some length, with this comment:

"Gen. Gillmore's operations have been characterized by great professional skill and boldness. He has overcome difficulties almost unknown in modern sieges. Indeed, his operations on Morris Island constitute almost a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery. Since the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg he has enlarged these works, and established powerful batteries which effectually command Fort Sumter, and can render efficient aid to any naval attack upon Charleston. They also control the entrance to the harbor."

In the Department of the Gulf operations have been generally successful. The preliminary movements to the siege of Port Hudson are given at length. On the 8th of July the place unconditionally surrendered. We captured 6,233 prisoners, 51 pieces of artillery, two steamers, 4,400 pounds of cannon-powder, 5,000 small arms, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, &c. Our loss from the 3d to the 30th of May, including the assault of the 27th, as reported, was about 1,000.

The Department of the Tennessee is next reviewed. The object of Gen. Grant's campaign was the opening of the Mississippi, in conjunction with the army of Gen. Banks. Gen. Sherman's first attack upon Vicksburgh failed because the place was more strongly fortified than had been supposed. The troops were then withdrawn, and the capture of Arkansas Post accomplished on the 11th of January. We captured at the latter place 5,000 prisoners, 17 pieces of cannon, 3,000 small arms, 46,000 rounds of ammunition and 563 animals.

Gen. Grant then assumed immediate command of the army on the Mississippi, which was largely reinforced. Grant soon became satisfied that the north line of Vicksburgh was too strong to be successfully attacked; the canal soon proved a failure; and Gen. Grant directed his attention to other means of turning the enemy's flank. With the assistance of Porter and Farragut he ran the batteries at Vicksburgh, and his army crossed the river seventy miles below, and begun the imporant movement upon the rear of Vicksburgh, which is described in detail.

The movement was followed by the battles of Raymond, May 12; of Jackson, May 14; of Champion's Hill, May 16; and Big Black River Bridge, May 17—in all of which our troops were victorious. In this campaign Gen. Grant captured 37,000 prisoners. His total loss in the whole movement was 1,243 killed, 7,095 wounded, and 537 missing. Gen. Halleck remarks:

"No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history. It has been alleged, and the allegation has been widely circulated by the press, that Gen. Grant, in the conduct of his campaign, positively disobeyed the instructions of his superiors. It is hardly necessary to remark that Gen. Grant never disobeyed an order or instruction, but always carried out to the best of his ability every wish or suggestion made to him by the Government. Moreover, he has never complained that the Government did not furnish him all the means and assistance in its power, to facilitate the execution of any plan he saw fit to adopt."

Then followed a period of rest to the greater portion of the army: Sherman's corps, however, captured Jackson, on the 16th of July, when Gen. Sherman returned to Vicksburgh to recuperate.

Operations in the Department of Missouri are not reviewed at much length, all the battles and skirmishes being recounted, but no new facts are presented. In Arkansas, Gen. Steele drove the enemy south of the Arkansas River, and finally beyond the Red River. A large portion of the military of this department has been engaged in suppressing the raids of guerrillas, and Gen. Halleck urges severe measures against these outlaws.

Gen. Pope's operations against the Indians in the Northwest have been quite successful. Nearly all the hostile tribes have been scattered and driven beyond the Missouri into British territory.

The Department of the Pacific has been exempt from civil war. The only fighting has been with a few hostile tribes of Indians. Neither had anything else been done in New-Mexico during the year.

The Department of the Ohio comprises the operations of Gen. Burnside and his predecessors, and recounts the several raids in East Tennessee, by Gens. Carter, Spear, and Sanders, the capture of John Morgan and his command, and, finally, the important operations in East Tennessee, up to the commencement of the siege of Knoxville. These facts are only a repetition of the history of that portion of the war, which are yet fresh in the minds of the public. Gen. Burnside was ordered to cooperate with Gen. Rosecrans after his occupation of Knoxville and Loudon, Gen. Burnside was ordered to move down by the north bank of the river. "But although repeatedly urged to effect this junction with the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Burnside retained most of his forces in the upper valley, which was still threatened by a small rebel force under Sam. Jones." The report does not come down to the siege of Knoxville.

Gen. Rosecrans' operations are succinctly reviewed from the time of his taking command up to his removal, including the battle of Stone River at length. In that battle we lost 1,533 killed, 7,245 wounded and 2,800 missing, and 28 pieces of artillery. We took six pieces of artillery. Upon subsequent operations Gen. Halleck remarks:

"While Gen. Grant was operating before Vicksburgh, information deemed reliable was received from captured rebel correspondence that large detachments were being drawn from Bragg's army to reinforce Johnson in Mississippi. Reinforcements were sent to Grant from other armies in the West, but Gen. Rosecrans' army was left intact, in order that he might take advantage of Bragg's diminished numbers, and drive him back into Georgia, and thus secure loyal East Tennessee from the hands of the rebels, an object which the Government has kept constantly in view from the beginning of the war. I therefore urged Gen. Rosecrans to take advantage of this opportunity to carry out his long projected movement, informing him that Gen. Burnside would coöperate with his force, moving from Kentucky to East Tennessee. For various reasons he preferred to postpone his movement until the termination of the siege of Vicksburgh."

Gen. Halleck threw the responsibility of moving or not moving upon Gen. Rosecrans. In correspondence that followed, Rosecrans finally advanced against Bragg, who retreated, but the former's movements were rapid and very successful, the enemy being forced out of his strongly fortified positions one after the other. Gen. Halleck then goes into a full history of Gen. Rosecrans' operations in Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, which culminated in his defeat at Chickamauga. All the correspondence on the subject is given. The movement appears to have been conceived by Gen. Rosecrans, and sanctioned by Gen. Halleck. Gen. Burnside was certainly ordered to reinforce Rosecrans, as late as Sept. 14, and Hurlbut, at Memphis, was put under like orders. This part of Gen. Halleck's report endeavors to show, at length, the efforts made for the reinforcement of Gen. Rosecrans before the battle of Chickamauga. Gens. Grant, Pope and Schofield were called on for their spare troops, but Grant, who had them to spare, was in New-Orleans, and could not be reached. Gen. Halleck says it was proposed to put Gen. Grant in chief command of the three armies as early as the middle of September, but his absence and illness at New-Orleans prevented it.

Then came the battle of Chickamauga, concerning which Gen. Halleck says it was very difficult to ascertain from which direction Bragg had been reinforced. Our loss in that battle was 16,000 in killed, wounded and missing, and 36 pieces of artillery. We captured 2,000 prisoners. The report of military operations comes down to the capture of Lookout Valley, by Gen. Hooker's movement from Bridgeport, on the 29th of October, the credit of which is ascribed to Gen. Grant.

The balance of the report is confined to general remarks and recommendations, one of which is to establish the grades of General and Lieutenant-General in the army, with the same pay and emoluments as Major-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

IMPORTANT CONCERNING THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac will be immediately reorganized and made larger and better in every way than it has been at any former period. Its chief command will probably be tendered to either Hooker or Thomas. It is believed that Thomas would prefer remaining where he is. Hooker's reputation, since the battle of Lookout Mountain, stands higher than ever. He is considered here, by some folks, as the next commander of the Army of the Potomac. The present corps commanders, with one exception, will be relieved.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT

Gen. Butler has issued an order requiring Judges Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law, and all persons residing in his department who therein exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, and any person who shall desire to carry on any business save manual labor for his own support, or to be heard in any Court, or to have his rights of property in any way protected, to take and subscribe the following oath and parole:

We do solemnly swear that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and support the Constitution thereof against all enemies and opposers, whether States or individuals, and we give our solemn parole of honor, to be enforced according to military law, that we will hold no correspondence with or afford any aid or comfort to any enemies of the United States save as an act of humanity to administer to the necessities of individuals who are in sickness or distress, and we solemnly declare that this oath and parole are taken and given freely and willingly, without any mental reservation whatever, and with full intention to keep the same.

All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records, or certificates, certified or attested by, and transactions done by any of the persons above described, from and after the 15th day of December, inst., who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

STORMY TIMES LOOKED FOR IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Private advices received here to-day from Richmond say that the present session of the Confederate Congress will be a stormy one. The question of reconstruction will be fearlessly presented to the Southern people by the conservative members from North Carolina. A great many members elected on the "last ditch" platform are said to be secretly in favor of the policy advocated by the North Carolina conservatives. Joint resolutions will soon be introduced taking strong grounds in favor of reconstruction.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Gen. Garfield will probably be Chairman of the House Military Committee.

An Abolition Debate Declined.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1863.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—*My Dear Sir:* In your addresses to the people of England you have spoken of Slavery in this country, as being a constitutional institution, and of our Government and nation as under a binding compact not to interfere against it. Will you allow me to propose a public discussion or debate on these questions?

First—Is Slavery a constitutional institution?

Second—Is there any guarantee of Slavery in the Constitution, or any pledge or agreement not to interfere against it?

Third—Does not the Constitution forbid Slavery, and bind the Government to protect every citizen from being made a slave?

Fourth—Is there any possibility under our Constitution of the existence of such State sovereignty as constitutes a right to enslave?

These questions enter so deeply into the consideration of a reconstruction of the Union, that a public discussion of them could not fail to be interesting and instructive. I invite you to prove your proposition that Slavery is a constitutional institution, and I will prove that it is not. I invite you to point out the compact binding the nation not to interfere against it, and I will show that there is no such compact.

I invite you to prove that the Government was ever bound not to interfere against Slavery, and I will prove that such interference was and is its first obligation, both by the law of Christianity and the Constitution. I propose that this discussion or debate take place in the Cooper Institute, and if you have no objection, (the time being agreed upon,) that you take the first evening and I the second, or you the first hour and I the second, thus alternating till the debate is ended. I will assume the responsibility of the hall, and if admission to the debate be constituted by a fee, I propose that the avails be given in aid of the freedmen and colored soldiers.

I am most respectfully and truly yours,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MR. BEECHER'S REPLY.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1863.

My Dear Sir: The topics which you ask me to discuss with you in public debate would require not a little adjustment before I should accept them as a proper foundation for discussion.

You are editorially connected with one respectable newspaper and I with another. It will give me great pleasure to read whatever you may have to suggest in your paper on these important subjects, and if at any time I think the cause which we both are sincerely striving to serve would be helped by such a course, I will comment on your views in the *Independent*. But the debate I respectfully decline, as consuming too much time and strength for any good that may reasonably be expected to flow from it. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

New Dress Elevator.—An article of much interest to ladies. It may also be said to be of great interest to gentlemen, as it will tend to lessen their bills for ladies' dress. We have reference to the invention recently introduced for raising a dress out of the dust and dirt of the streets, and which is so arranged that the dress can be elevated uniformly all around, at a moment's notice, when a sudden shower, or change to a less cleanly walk, renders it necessary. We understand that the public are indebted to Mme. Demorest, the renowned *modiste*, for this simple yet important invention.—*Home Journal.* Price 50 cents.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.

25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by druggists everywhere.

At No. 581 Broadway,

A large assortment of rich PARIS GOODS, imported from France direct, selling at a great sacrifice to close the concern.

This stock was all manufactured for the first house in this line established in the South for many years, and consists in part of Bronzes, Buhl, and other furniture, Chandeliers, Clocks, Candelabras, Mirrors, Porcelain China, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Glassware, and Fancy Articles of rare quality. Lace Curtains, Upholsterers' and Cabinet-makers' materials.

P. MALLARD.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

THE
Great National Painting,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND
HIS LITERARY FRIENDS
AT
SUNNYSIDE,
BY
F. O. C. DARLEY and SCHUSSELLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING, AT
THE DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

Devlin & Co.
Reduction in prices on
WINTER STOCK.
Our
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

"Stodart" Pianos.

A first-class Piano and no other.

The extraordinary good qualities of these instruments have for a long time been recognized. Nothing has ever been made to equal them in finish, quality of tone, and touch, as is proved by the testimonials of thousands of our best families who have them in use.

Those in want of a Piccolo, or Boudoir Piano, of very superior quality, can be supplied from our manufactory.
STODART & MORRIS
Warerooms No. 526 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c.—Persons suffering with ruptures and the medical faculty are invited to call and see Mr. RETTER, proprietor of Retter's Patent Radical Cure Truss, indorsed by Profs. Pancoast and Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Faculty generally. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

Do not forget to call and examine the latest improvements. Private rooms and competent persons to apply the same in attendance.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bargains, Great Bargains.

Warm Undershirts and Drawers at Retail. The cheapest store in the City. Splendid Scarfs and Ties for the Holidays. No. 101 William-st., four doors below John-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agt.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidery, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes—For Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

DANA—CLARKE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, in Winsted, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of Hartford, Rev. MALCOLM McG. DANA, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Winsted, and Miss SUSIE B. CLARKE, daughter of Lucius Clarke, Esq., of the same place.

RODGERS—MATHER.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Col. HIRAM C. RODGERS, U. S. A., and SARAH ANTOINETTE, daughter of Hon. John C. Mather.

RULIFFSON—DORCHESTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., at the Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. ALBERT G. RULIFFSON and Miss ELLEN W. DORCHESTER, both of this City.

DIED.

BEDSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, of consumption, WILLIAM H. BEDSON, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 411 4th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, FREDERICK WILLIAM BROWN, the only child of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 45 East 34th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

CAMERON.—On Friday, Dec. 11, ALLEN WINANTS, only son of James and Annie L. Cameron, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 88th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 13, without further invitation. Funeral at 1 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, AUGUSTUS BROADHEAD, infant son of Rev. Hugh S. and Louise Carpenter, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Carroll-place, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New Utrecht for interment.

COUDERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, MARIE LEONIE, daughter of Léoace and Nora Coudert, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, near Pelhamville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, and those from the City will find carriages in waiting at Pelhamville on the arrival of the 9½ A. M. New-Haven train, to convey them to the residence of Mr. Coudert.

GIRAUD.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Mrs. SARAH M., widow of Joseph Giraud, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLMES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, LUKE BEDELL, third son of Luke H. and Caroline Holmes, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 40 East 21st-st., on Monday morning next, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the train that leaves 27th-st. at 12½ o'clock.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, EDWARD B. HUGHES, son of the late Edward Hughes, Esq., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of the family of his wife's father, Joseph T. Sanger, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Clove-road and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday, Dec. 11, MARY JANE, widow of David Hutchinson, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of her husband, and those of her brothers, John and James' families, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, John Gardiner, 274 East 10th-st., without further invitation.

INGHAM.—CHARLES C. INGHAM, N. A., portrait painter, after a short illness, on Thursday, Dec. 10, aged 66 years.

His friends, the friends of the family, and those of his brother Thomas and the members of the National Academy of Design, of which he has been an Academician for near 40 years, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his residence, No. 351 West 34th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KNIFFIN.—In Rye Station, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 10, EZRA KNIFFIN, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2½ o'clock, at Christ Church, Rye.

PECK.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, at his residence, in Closter, N. J., GIDEON PECK, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, in Greenwich, Conn., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Monday, Dec. 14. Cars leave 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ROSENBERG.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M., after a short and painful illness, ELIZA, the beloved wife of John Rosenberg.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Morrisania, Cairo, and Windsor (Eng.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 636.—Dec. 11, 1863.

71, 27, 5, 36, 39, 10, 11, 35, 69, 53, 25, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 735—Dec. 11, 1863.

71 49, 61, 62, 31, 73, 22, 11, 53, 21, 23, 27, 12, 50.

CLASS 736—Dec. 11, 1863.

21, 45, 14, 33, 56, 65, 18, 52, 27, 7, 16, 22.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Dec. 1, No. 21,612 drew $100,000, No. 9,655 drew $50,000, No. 14,012 drew $30,000, No. 4,342 drew $10,000, No. 13,219 drew $5,000, being the five Capital prizes. Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE ONLY LEGALIZED LOTTERIES in the United States are those of Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., MURRAY, EDDY & CO., and FRANCE, ELLIS & CO. All others are frauds.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.

My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most STYLISH, FASHIONABLE and DESIRABLE ever offered in this City.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, which for good taste in design is unequalled.

☞ All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver his new lecture, *Peculiar People*, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1863. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the Library, Astor-place, at down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at the door.
THEO. I. HUSTED, Chairman Lecture Com.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Through tickets for sale to Chicago at greatly reduced rates, via New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads, if applied for immediately, at 5 Cortlandt-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

To the Academicians, Associates, Fellows, Honorary Members and Students of the Academy and Artists of the City generally:

IT IS MY PAINFUL DUTY TO ANNOUNCE to you the decease of CHARLES C. INGHAM, N. A., one of the founders, and for years Vice-President of the Academy.

You are requested to attend the funeral from the late residence of the deceased, (old No. 219, new No. 351) West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of SUNDAY next, the 13th inst.

By order, T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

The Library and Schools of the Academy will be closed until after the funeral.

BEWARE THE NORTH-EASTER.—BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circulars, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF will be found on the 9th page.

"IN HOC VINCES."

Preliminary to the publication of the subjoined certificates relating to

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS,

we present a summary of facts already advertised, viz: that CRIMEAN BITTERS were first used in a modified form in FRENCH ARMY HOSPITALS during the late Crimean war; (hence the name;) that their efficiency as a REMEDIAL AGENT, was then fully established. But to guard against any possibility of subjecting the American public to imposition or hazarding our own reputation, we submitted the compound for examination and recombination to two of our most distinguished analytical Chemists, viz.: Professor JAMES R. CHILTON and JULIUS G. POHLE, whose joint certificate, already published, speaks for itself. That they have been administered to invalid soldiers by the head Surgeon of the U. S. Hospital at Newark, N. J., for months, with the most gratifying success—the unanimous report of himself and seven Ward Physicians. That during this period they were placed for trial in families of the highest respectability and wealth in New-York, Brooklyn and other adjacent cities, with results justifying our most sanguine expectations of their remarkable

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

That they have the indorsement of the highest MEDICAL authority of the U. S. Army, viz.:

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND
AND
ASSISTANT SURGEON-GEN. BARNES

founded on a knowledge of their merits from trials in U. S. Hospitals, but more particularly from long personal use, to whom we are permitted to refer.

The following certificates from

U. S. ARMY SURGEONS

we are allowed to publish, but not to attach their names, it being contrary to Army Rules and Regulations. The originals, however, we will be happy to show to all who will call at our office.

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., March 21, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You have asked me what good effects I experienced from using "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," which you so kindly placed at my disposal, after a severe attack of Typhoid Fever. I will say that I experienced very much benefit from its use, and was enabled to resume my duties in a much shorter time than I expected, after so severe an illness. By its use my Digestive Organs resumed their functions quickly. An article prepared so carefully as it is, and from so valuable medicines, cannot, in my opinion, fail to do good when properly used.

*. *. *******.

FEVER AND AGUE.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., March 28, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

In compliance with your request, it affords me pleasure to state to you that the use of your compound, called "Crimean Bitters," cured several soldiers under my charge, of obstinate intermittent fever, which had defied, for weeks, the usual remedy of quinine, and I use it in similar cases.

*. * * * * *.

ADAPTED TO A SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

OFFICE OF POST SURGEON,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

The cases of "Crimean Bitters" have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurts, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was indorsed by Surg.-Gen. Hammond, who arrived the following day, who was aware of its merited success in the U. S. Hospital at Newark, N. J., and elsewhere.

It is unanimously declared by all the Surgeons here that it is just the thing for this climate. Could you not with advantage establish an agency at this place? Dr. Hayden, the Post Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another.

*. *. *******.

MALARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Extract from another letter from a United States Surgeon, dated Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 10, 1863.

Messrs Chilton & Co.:

By the last steamer, per request of Assistant-Surgeon ****** U. S. A., I received a case of Crimean Bitters. In this MALARIOUS CLIMATE I find them so useful that I beg you to send me another case by the next steamer. Col. A. C. H*****, Medical Inspector, will recommend the Bitters to the Medical Department. I have already done so. ****.

BOWEL REGULATOR.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

Please forward to me one case of Crimean Bitters. The article is, beyond comparison, the most medicinal of any Bitters I have ever used. They regulate the bowels perfectly, and strengthen the digestive organs. Their popularity is increasing with Surgeons and army officers.

A. D. P. * * * * * *.

FROM HON. J. A. McDOUGALL, UNITED STATES SENATOR OF CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You wish to know the medicinal effects of Romaine's Crimean Bitters, as experienced by myself. I very cheerfully comply with your request.

They are excellent for digestion, correcting diarrhœa, nausea, irritation of the stomach, and for the creation of a wholesome appetite. They pleasantly exhilarate, but followed by no stupifying reaction, and are extremely palatable.

In all respects they are the BEST BITTERS I have ever used.

Respectfully yours,
J. A. McDOUGALL.

The following certificate has been alluded to:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS, we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. CALISAYA, or Peruvian Bark, being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts, having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians, and the public generally, as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use in moderate quantities, CONSTIPATION, FEVER AND AGUE, mild forms of NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. It is an antidote to the effects produced by the change of water and diet, correcting DIARRHŒA, curing DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE NAUSEA, SEA SICKNESS. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

The preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

We refer to certificates of cures of HEADACHE, &c., and CONSTIPATION of fifteen years' duration, on printed circular around each bottle; also, for general directions for use of the Bitters.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of one dozen each. All orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 555 Broadway.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONFECTIONERY,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS,
FLAGS,
DRUMS,
FRUITS AND SURPRISES,
PETITE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.,
MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 A. M. *to* 4 P. M.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING
ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE
THROAT, CROUP, AND
EVERY AFFECTION
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element,
IRON,
Infusing Strength and Vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM.
USE THE
ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS.

They are an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Weakness of the Back, &c. METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway. Belts $3, armlets $1 50 each; per mail, 30c. additional.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To dealers in Lorillard's Tobacco. Prices have advanced this day.

P. LORILLARD,
Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

Now discharging, Repplier's superior Locust Mountain Coal, and in yard, Lackawanna, Chestnut, Lehigh and Red Ash Coals. Also, Pine, Oak and Hickory Wood.
A. B. ABBOTT,
No. 833 Greenwich-st and No. 80 Beach-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant.
Pearl $1 a pair.

CIRCULATION
IS THE
TEST OF MERIT
IN A
PUBLIC JOURNAL.

The SUNDAY MERCURY has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in the United States, and about three and a half times greater than that of all the other "Sunday Papers" of New-York combined. It finds its way everywhere, because it is everywhere an article of necessity, and makes known in the HOMES of every class of society the business of all who advertise in its columns. To merchants who wish to address the largest body of consumers that can be reached through the Press, it is an invaluable medium, because, for about the same sum which it would cost them to HIDE their announcements in a journal of one-fifth or one-tenth of its circulation, they can REACH THE MILLION both in town and country. Whoever glances at to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY may learn the secret of its unparalleled popularity. The whole newspaper world is challenged to show such evidences of enterprise and industry as are exhibited in its news department. Mercantile men throughout the Union MUST HAVE its financial news, market reports, copious shipping news and auction sales. They cannot find them as full, as late, as authentic in any other sheet issued on Sunday.

Let it be borne in mind that in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE, local and telegraphic, its reports, (many of them from special sources inaccessible to any other press) are up to
DAYLIGHT
ON
SUNDAY MORNING.

Can any body wonder, under these circumstances, at the SUNDAY MERCURY'S IMMENSE AND EVER-INCREASING CIRCULATION?

NO DISAPPOINTMENT THIS TIME.
"SUCH IS LIFE,"
BY
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," "The Poor Girl," "Lady Maude, or the Wonder of Kingswood Chase,"
WILL BE CONTINUED
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,
and for the convenience of numbers who applied for copies of last week's paper after
THE EDITION WAS EXHAUSTED,
a carefully prepared and elaborate digest of the opening chapters
WILL APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

The success of the New Romance, (which is published from advance sheets, furnished EXCLUSIVELY to the SUNDAY MERCURY,) so far, exceeds that of any serial story ever published in an American Newspaper. Original serial romances by the best authors are, however, only *one of the features* of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. It is a
SOCIAL AND BUSINESS NECESSITY,
the GREAT ARMY PAPER, MERCANTILE PAPER, and LITERARY PAPER of the Union, with Telegraphic Reports from Washington and every other point of interest, to within
THREE HOURS OF BREAKFAST-TIME
on Sunday morning, and Local News to 3 A. M.
A CIRCULATION
three times greater than the combined issues of all the other Sunday Newspapers is the significant evidence of its popularity.

PATIENCE UNTIL TO-MORROW.
THE FURORE
for
PIERCE EGAN'S GRAND ROMANCE,
"SUCH IS LIFE,"
is unparalleled. This matchless story will be continued in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW,
and as the edition of the 6th inst., containing chapters 1 and 2 IS EXHAUSTED, a FULL SYNOPSIS of them will precede the new installment of the romance, to appear in to-morrow's issue. The proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY regret that there should have been any disappointments; but the demand for the paper was so overwhelming on Sunday and Monday last, that it was impossible to reserve copies for after-comers. The abstract of the introductory chapters is, however, so perfect and so clear, that nothing will be lost to the reader. Nothing essential to the full comprehension of the story has been overlooked. All may commence with the beginning.

The SUNDAY MERCURY contains the NEWS OF THE WORLD, by mail and telegraphs, up to the
PEEP OF DAY,
on Sunday morning. Its local reports are to 3 o'clock A. M.; and its ship, market and financial news, auction sales, &c., &c., the fullest and the latest published on Sunday. Its advertising department comprehends the entire circle of business, wholesale and retail, and ITS CIRCULATION MORE THAN TRIPLES the COMBINED ISSUES of all the other Sunday newspapers.

TO THE READING WORLD.
TO-MORROW,
AT BREAKFAST,
you can read in the SUNDAY MERCURY all the news that will reach the City by mail and telegraph, and all local news that can be gathered by a large corps of able reporters up to the
HOUR OF 4 O'CLOCK A. M.
No other journal supplies this desideratum.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW
will also contain another long installment of the NEW STORY by PIERCE EGAN, author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," "The Poor Girl," "Lady Maude," &c., &c., entitled
"SUCH IS LIFE."

To remedy the disappointments occasioned by the early exhaustion of last Sunday's edition, a full *resumé* of the opening chapters of this GRAND ROMANCE OF THE PASSIONS—the greatest work of its famous author—will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow, the 13th inst.

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
will have something to say, (in his dry way,) about the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, and the "TABLE TALK" department must positively not be looked at by persons who consider it a sin to exercise their risible muscles on Sunday. Be it understood, that the SUNDAY MERCURY has a circulation equal to THREE TIMES that of all the other Sunday newspapers combined.

The proprietors don't wish to hurt anybody's feelings by this statement, but FACT IS FACT.

PIERCE EGAN
IN
AMERICA.
SUCH IS LIFE.
By PIERCE EGAN, author of "Imogen; or, the Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl," "The Scarlet Flower," "Lady Maude; or, The Wonder of Kingswood Chase,"
WILL BE CONTINUED
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY,
OF
TO-MORROW.

The opening chapters of this SPLENDID ROMANCE, published in the SUNDAY MERCURY of Dec. 6, have, as was anticipated, created a marked sensation in the reading world. The editions of the paper, City and country, although largely increased to meet the expected demand, were exhausted early in the week; but a full synopsis of the portion of the story given on SUNDAY last has been prepared for TO-MORROW'S EDITION, so that those who failed to obtain a SUNDAY MERCURY of the 6th inst. will find the loss completely supplied, so far as PIERCE EGAN'S masterly production is concerned, in the next issue. The abstract embraces every scene and incident in the introductory chapters necessary to render the continuation clear and intelligible.

The author has not given a high-sounding name to this grand effort of his genius; but in deep and soul-stirring interest, it transcends anything of the present day. More of the advance sheets have reached the publishers of the SUNDAY MERCURY, by steamer, since the 6th inst., and the public may rely upon a regular continuation of the story, from week to week, until concluded.

No effort that enterprise, backed by capital and encouraged by success, can make to render the SUNDAY MERCURY
PEERLESS AMONG NEWSPAPERS,
will be spared by its proprietors. During the present Winter, one of its most interesting features will be its
CAMP LETTERS
FROM
OUR SOLDIERS IN WINTER QUARTERS,
comprising correspondence from every Military Station within the Union Lines, and from all ranks in the service, from the private soldier to the field officer. It is considered by soldiers of every grade the
ARMY PAPER OF THE UNION.

In fact, its plan covers the entire area of newspaper literature. Every species of news that has ever been included in a
GREAT METROPOLITAN JOURNAL
will be found in its columns, and its special TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES up to the
BREAK OF DAY,
on SUNDAY MORNING are a novelty in the history of the press. Last Sunday's Edition contained authentic news from the Army of the Potomac, WHICH DID NOT APPEAR IN ANY OTHER JOURNAL UNTIL THE FOLLOWING MORNING. ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND that the regular circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY amounts to the COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS, MULTIPLIED BY THREE.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT
OF THE
NEW ROMANCE OF THE PASSIONS,
"SUCH IS LIFE,"
by PIERCE EGAN, Author of "Imogen; Or, The Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl," "The Scarlet Flower," "Lady Maude; Or, The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," &c.,
WILL APPEAR,
preceded by a clear and perspicuous abstract of the opening chapters,
IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
TO-MORROW.

The glimpse of this entrancing story afforded by the first two chapters published in the SUNDAY MERCURY of Sunday last, has raised public curiosity to the
HIGHEST PITCH OF EXCITEMENT.

The edition containing them has been swept off by a demand unprecedented in the history of serial literature, but the very full synopsis prepared for the issue of to-morrow will completely supply their place; so that those who were too late to obtain copies of the last SUNDAY MERCURY will receive in to-morrow's paper TWO INSTALLMENTS INSTEAD OF ONE. Many thousands will be added to the regular edition, in order, THIS TIME, to PREVENT THE POSSIBILITY OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

The SUNDAY MERCURY is the most comprehensive newspaper in America. It has a separate department for every species of news ever given in a public journal. Other newspapers have each their special features, but this UNIVERSAL GAZETTE contains the features of all, costing only the same price as one of its cotemporaries; it contains not merely all the news which they collectively embody, but a vast amount of
SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE,
local and general, including telegraphic dispatches from the FEDERAL CAPITAL, and exclusive War News, later than is published by any other Sunday newspaper. Its columns are kept open for the reception of important news until long after its would-be competitors have been printed off. Lightning Presses, of great power and speed, enabling the publishers to distance the slow coaches of the Sunday somnambulists in the rapidity with which their editions are worked off. No paper that appears on Sunday contains such full, late and accurate market, shipping, financial, telegraphic, general and local news, as the SUNDAY MERCURY. It embraces upward of twenty separate departments, including the most COPIOUS ARMY CORRESPONDENCE that has ever appeared in any newspaper, European or American. Its "TABLE TALK," enriched with contributions from literary men of the highest standing, is in itself a compend of original essays, ranging from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," worth five times the price of the paper. See the letter of
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
in TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY, for a rich review of the President's Message, &c., &c.
PRICE FIVE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
will be, to-morrow morning,
A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS
to readers of every class. In the first place,
PIERCE EGAN'S
ROMANTIC STORY,
"SUCH IS LIFE."
furnished exclusively to the SUNDAY MERCURY, by the distinguished author, will be
CONTINUED (and commenced)
in its columns. For the convenience of those who have not read the initial chapters, a recapitulation of everything of interest they contain, will be prefixed to the new installment. The story will be the great literary feature of the season. It transcends all other productions from the same hand that have yet appeared in print.

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
will give his views of the Message, and other matters and things, in his usual pathetic and melancholy style, and the news, local and general, will be up to
FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.,
as usual, including SPECIAL LIGHTNING DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. This is the sort of enterprise that gives to the SUNDAY MERCURY a circulation more than triple that of all the other Sunday newspapers combined.

A NEW METHOD
OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES BY THE USE OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION
was suggested to us by Prof. Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL-POX, MEASLES.
Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation,
URINAL ORGANS,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uretha, Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION
in these cases must be made
TO THE SPINE.

Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
for ten or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with the full knowledge that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merits and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches and infirmities that afflict mankind is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases, ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON,
THE GREAT BLOOD, LUNG AND LIVER
PHYSICIAN,
NO. 546 BROADWAY.

Hon. J. B. Olney, Esq., District-Attorney of Greene County, N. Y., and one of the most staunch and eminent lawyers in this country, comes forward and places his testimony upon record *gratuitously*, in appreciation of the great and lasting benefit he has received

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—In accordance with this sentiment, allow me to add my evidence to the many thousands that are showered gratuitously upon Prof R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., from all sections of the country, in appreciation of his eminent and superior abilities and qualifications in the speedy and safe removal of *diseases of the Liver and Blood*, and other hitherto considered incurable ailments, by the use of his new and improved theory and remedies, having myself been successfully treated by him for a *scrofulous* affection of the blood, which he quickly removed after all other treatment had utterly failed.

After having treated with the most unparalleled success over *twenty thousand patients* afflicted with chronic or lingering diseases, within a short period of time, it can be no longer denied that his theory and remedies are the only ones that should be generally adopted.

It further gives me great pleasure to assure the afflicted public that in Prof. HAMILTON they have a *true friend*—one in whom they can place the most *unbounded confidence* in skill and exemplary character and honesty of purpose.

JAMES B. OLNEY.

CITY TESTIMONIAL.

No. 376 FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to add my experience to the many sufferers who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of premature graves. I had been gradually sinking for ten years with a congested liver, which so completely destroyed my health, that I seldom escaped three months without being confined to my bed for weeks at a time, and to discourage me most of all, my physician seriously informed me that my liver was *perforated*, and there was no cure to such a disease. At this period I had become almost helpless at times, and could not turn over in bed without first being placed in a sitting posture. My complexion was frightfully sallow, and my whole face was parched with morphine. My sufferings were intolerable, and becoming low-spirited, I sorrowfully settled my mind down, without a single ray of hope, to nurse my liver as well as I could, but fully expecting to die in a few months. Fortunately, however, I heard of your successful treatment in liver diseases, and immediately procured some of your medicine. Now I am quite another being. I can eat and sleep with as much zest as any of my neighbors; I can walk all day, and in short, freely enjoy the use of my faculties when and as I will. I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh since I began to take your medicine in August last, and my skin has also regained its original color. You do not know how grateful I feel toward you for this improvement in my health, and if my name and testimony can in any way serve you, or prove instrumental in pointing out relief to those now suffering as I was, I here freely give you both, and with a hearty good will, sign myself

Very truly yours,
Mrs. EMMA GIBBS.

To Dr. LOCKROW.

Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Send for our pamphlet with testimonials gratis. Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address

Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

DON'T BE MISLED,

or, because you cough and spit, believe that you have Consumption. A disease of the Liver causes you both to cough and to spit; and, to the unacquainted, a malady of the Liver and Kidneys is easily mistaken for Consumption. At Dr. J. CLAWSON KELLEY'S Medical Office, No. 52 Bleecker-st., we make use of the following for Diseases of the Liver:
THE ANTISEPTIC DETERGENT,
THE PERCURO,
THE MORBIFIC RESOLVENT.
Advice free. Call and get pamphlets.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital……ONE MILLION STERLING in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
876	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,600	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,600	2139	4,000	107	11,000
2[illegible]1	3,000	320	3,000	663	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
2220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 294, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1065, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of Indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers, }

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. . MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Commissioners

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

AN ELECTION for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the second class, to hold office for three years from January 1, 1864, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

$50,000 TO $60,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
for 3 or 5 years, payable in Gold. The security is first-class improved property out of this State, which cost over $200,000, and insures for $120,000. Good bondsman. Apply to WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ARRANGEMENT made with the Governor of the State of Indiana, we will, on and after the 16th inst., advance the interest due from that State to the holders of the State's Fives, and Two and One-half per Cents, which fell due on the first day of July last. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Parties to whom Indiana Five and Two and One-half per Cent. Stocks have been transferred since the first day of July last, will please notify me of the same, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.
J. K. GAPEN.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad Company 7 ₩ cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,640 and 2,788, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds. CAMMANN & CO.

$15,000 WANTED—AT 6 PER CENT. ON property situated on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, being but half its cost or value. Bondsmen worth ten times the amount. Address L., Box No. 2,796 Post-office.

MONEY AT SIX PER CENT.—PARTIES indebted for 7 per cent. mortgages, now due or falling due, may renew them at 6 per cent. by soon addressing T. BENJAMIN, No. 75 West 45th-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE, rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $35,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Wheeler & Wilson.

By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first-class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be
PEREMPTORILY SOLD,
as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.

The stock includes
SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES,
BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES,
WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE OF GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City-made
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES,
DINING SUITES,
besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension-tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, tête-à-têtes, etageres, whatnots,
TWO PIANO-FORTES,
and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done for country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved and unimproved property at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROADWAY—No. 763, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
NASSAU-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar-st.
6TH-AVENUE—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 9th-st.
BOND-STREET—No. 35, between Broadway and Bowery.
GREENE-STREET—No. 163, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene sts.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 161, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 406, corner of Charles-st.
9TH-STREET—No. 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos 268 and 270, near 4th-av.
16TH-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs.
20TH-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 88 and 90, near 6th-av.
102D-STREET—5 lots, n. s., 300 feet east of 5th-av.
103D-STREET—5 lots, s. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av.

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. (opposite the Post-office.)

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c., the Stock of a large Jobbing House—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., Fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., comprising fine sets of pins and ear-rings in coral, garnet, lava, gold stone, and mosaic; rings, pins, sleeve-buttons, studs, bracelets, buckles, slides, crosses, lockets, hooks, pencil-cases, watch-hooks, seals, keys, necklaces, gold guard and fob chains, gold and silver watches in great variety, to be sold without reserve, by order of
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st., near Beach, the residence of Joseph Stuart, Esq., a quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, rockers, side and easy chairs, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, marble tops; gilt frame mirrors, work and fancy tables, divans, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, wardrobes, marble-top dressing tables, gas chandeliers and fixtures, Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.
DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
DEC. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
DECEMBER 8, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 18th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—No. 66 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT PARIS FANCY GOODS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of elegant Fancy Goods, all of recent importation, and suitable for the approaching Holidays. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved property, being the real estate of John H. Coster, deceased, by order of the heirs, to close the estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses and lots:

WATER-ST.—The two 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 213 and 379 Water-st.

PEARL-ST.—The 4-story brick store and lot No. 280; also, the 5-story brick store and lot No. 378 Pearl-st.

GRAND-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 26 and 27 Grand-st.

SPRING-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 159 Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—Premises Nos. 28½ and 30 Thompson-st.: 3-story houses on front and 2-story houses on rear of lots.

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Elm-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 279 and 281 7th-st.

AVENUE D.—The three 3-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Avenue D.

ORCHARD-ST.—Leasehold premises No. 61 Orchard-st.

Maps of the property, with full description, can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on MONDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of 25 Brussels and three-ply carpets, nearly new, rugs and door mats, elegant lace curtains and cornices, rich lambrekings, rich couch, in satin brocatel, two suites parlor furniture, in brocatel, arm chairs, oak dining chairs, dressing bureaus, black walnut bookcase, mahogany writing desk, oil-cloths, stair carpets, mahogany and gilt mirrors, dining tables, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and quilts, bolsters and pillows, plated and brass stair rods, rosewood sofas, in plush, iron bedsteads, glass and china ware, &c. The sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

TO FANCY GOODS DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—LARGE SALE OF IMPORTED PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, in lots to suit THE TRADE ONLY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, about 3,000 elegant French Photograph Albums, of the latest and newest designs, just landed ex ship *Scotia* from Havre. Sale peremptory, and in lots to suit THE TRADE ONLY.

They are now ready for examination at salesroom.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-av. and 35th-st., each lot being 18 feet 6 inches by 70 feet deep.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine black horse, over 16 hands high, very stylish, kind and gentle in all harness and under saddle.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY AND MAIN-ST. STORES, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 16 lots on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., between Park and Myrtle avs.; together with cottage, stable, &c., two stores Nos. 48 and 50 Main-st., being part of the estate of Edward Copland, deceased. Maps are now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE STOCK, &c., AT AUCTION, THIS (Saturday) DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

20 shs. City Fire Ins. Co. | 100 shs. Howard F. Ins. Co.
45 shs. Jefferson Fire I. Co. | 40 shs. Niagara F. Ins. Co.
50 shs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co. | 100 shs. U. S. Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. | 80 shs. Greenwich F. I. Co
40 shs. Citizens' Bank. | $500 Bank of Yonkers Stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF SUPERB DRAWINGS

MADE BY F. O. C. DARLEY FOR THE FAMOUS ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "COOPER'S NOVELS," TOGETHER WITH A SUPERB PORTRAIT OF J. FENIMORE COOPER BY C. ELLIOTT.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell the above by auction at the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec 17, at 11 o'clock. These SUPERB DRAWINGS, comprising sixty in number, form one of the most notable and interesting collections of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in America. Mr. DARLEY'S fitness as an illustrator of the characters and scenes of COOPER have been most favorably commented upon by nearly all the leading papers in Europe and America. Also, a very superior portrait of J. FENIMORE COOPER, by CHARLES ELLIOTT, considered as one of his best works; each of the drawings are mounted in passe-partout and frames.

They will be on exhibition as above on Monday, 14th inst., until the day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., (opposite the Post-office.)

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising elegant Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels carpets, suites in hair cloth and brocatel lace curtains, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top tables, black walnut extension tables, lounges, oak chairs, bronze clocks and figures, silver-plated spoons, forks, casters, cake-baskets, cutlery, Parian vases, trays, decanters, Bohemian glassware; also, at 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave semi-grand pianoforte, fine tone and finish, made by a celebrated maker for the World's Fair; $600; one rosewood 7-octave piano, round corner, carved legs, overstrung bass, made Nunns & Clarke, cost $550; one rosewood 7-octave piano, fine instrument, by Gale & Co., New-York; also, one mahogany grand piano.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

ASHES AND GARBAGE.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to the necessity of abstaining from placing their ashes and garbage on the sidewalks until the ringing of the bell announcing the arrival of the ash carts. A strict compliance with this rule is rendered necessary to prevent the ashes from being thrown into the gutters by accident or otherwise, from which it may be difficult to remove it in consequence of frozen gutters or accumulations of snow. At the same time it will prevent those large accumulations of filth in the gutters and streets that have too long disgraced the City on the approach of Spring.

The ash carts will be daily in every street to promptly carry away the ashes ready to be removed. All complaints of neglect to comply with this requisition, on being reported to this Department, will receive immediate attention.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and setting curb and gutter in West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort, and in the intervening streets between Hammond to Gansevoort, from Washington to West streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging in Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For building a basin at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.

For fencing vacant lots in Fourteenth-street, next the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

For fencing and filling lots at the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

For paving Forty-second-street with trap-block from Fifth to Sixth avenues, Ninth-avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, and Fifty-fourth-street from Third to Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Perry to West Twelfth-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intervening streets between Perry and West Twelfth streets, from Washington to West-street.

All the lots on both sides of Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

All the lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the lot at the northeast corner of Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

All the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, to the distance of one hundred and sixty feet on Twenty-fifth-street, and ninety-five feet on Broadway, from the corner of Twenty-fifth street.

All those lots known as Ward numbers 1,904 and 1,905 in the Eighteenth Ward; also Ward Map numbers 1,130, 1,131 and 1,132, at the southwest corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

All the lots on both sides of Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and all the lots on the east side of Sixth avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and one hundred feet south of Forty-second-street.

All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All the lots to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE HANDSOMEST SADDLE HORSE in this City to be sold only because the owner has no use for him during the Winter. Can be seen at No. 414 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c. For permission to see the house, &c., apply to ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—
Several first-class houses on Murray Hill; also, houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by sending us descriptions of houses or property they may have for sale.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF LAND, with four Houses, two front and two rear. This property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $2,500, being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule; situate on North 7th-st., Williamsburgh. A good opportunity for an investment. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., New-York, or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, Morrisania Village, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., BETWEEN the 8th and 9th avs. 8 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 52d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st.; all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The five-story brown-stone stores Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., corner Church-st., being 50 feet on Chambers and 75 feet on Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway. Room No. 28.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, A FURNISHED house until the 1st of May; 35 minutes from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad; boats Pier No. 2 North River, or 50 minutes from Jersey City by dummy cars; to a good tenant and prompt pay it will be let for $200 and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr J. H. WATSON, No. 290 Broadway, or PETER L. HYDE, No. 552 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable dwelling, containing 14 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; (rent per annum $400.) Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, with buildings, fruit, garden, &c., and ten acres of choice land, in New-Jersey, one hour from the City; price $3,100. N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE Town of Varick, County of Seneca, N. Y., on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, eight miles south from Geneva, nine miles north of New-York State Agricultural College. Farm containing 241 acres of land, 50 acres of woodland, no waste land, well watered, choice fruit, land in good condition for raising grain; the farm is beautifully situated and one of the best wheat farms in the State. I will sell the farm for $65 per acre. Any person wanting information in regard to the farm may address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., and I will give full description and answer any questions.

N. B.—If some gentleman should buy the farm for an investment, I would rent it of him for a term of years, and pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money and all taxes.

HUGH CHAPMAN.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—One of the best farms in Dutchess County, 7½ miles from Poughkeepsie, 230 acres, adapted to grass and grain, two dwelling houses, orchards, &c., &c., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is near the Freedom Plains Church and Post-office, and is a very desirable place for farming purposes, or as a pleasant country residence.

WILLIAM J. McCORD, Executor.
WASSAIC, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 365½ acres, and at a very low price, for want of use; near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean; 35 miles from New-York. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A very advantageous lease of a first-class house and a handsome and complete set of furniture for sale, if applied for immediately, at No. 1 First-place, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office. 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

A DRY GOODS IMPORTER OF MANY years' experience, desires to connect himself with a well-established domestic commission house, who are disposed to increase their business, and to secure very desirable premises. Communications addressed to Box No. 206 New-York P. O., will receive attention and be treated confidentially.

BANKING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO RETIRED from mercantile business five years ago, but is still in the prime of life, and worth over a million dollars, desires to reëngage in active business—banking preferred. Communications may be addressed to BANKING, care of Mr. Ward McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—The photograph and ambrotype gallery, No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., for sale very cheap, as the owner has left the City. Apply at the gallery.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business which is secured by a patent. Address A. Z., 210 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., the second floor, neatly furnished, to a small, genteel family, with private table. Also a very pleasant front room on the first floor. The house has modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for gentleman, wife, four children and servant; location from 25th to 47th-sts., and between 4th and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, for three days, J. M. C., No. 93 West 45th-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, between 8th and 23d sts. Address, with location, terms, &c., H. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FINELY FURNISHED rooms, containing a parlor and bedroom, also a large front room on the third floor, to let, with board, in a house pleasantly located on 35th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 4,926 Post-office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, WANTED by a young man in Brooklyn. Address F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3. sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1830. Those who have tried their powers are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. FETERIDGE & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 1 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion,* and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers and luggage must be on board at 8 o'clock.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Dec. 12
ETNA..........Saturday..........Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday..........Dec. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..........{ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..........35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN.
Capt. GRANGE.
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

J. SMITH DODGE MAKES A FULL SET of teeth, on vulcanized rubber, strengthened with a gold plate, for twenty dollars in gold. And he considers this the best method ever practiced. No. 10 East 17th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on Commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.
No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THERE WILL BE NO change in the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE. The business will be carried on as usual, at No. 2 Burling-slip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Removed from No. 954 Broadway. Wednesday at 3, and Friday evening, at 7½, at same place; Tuesday evening, at No. 621 6th-av.; Wednesday evening, at No. 245 8th-av. Thursday evening, at Grenada Hall, at No. 112 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Collections taken up to defray expenses.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH WILL SPEAK SUNDAY, Dec. 13, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Seats free. Subject, 10½ A. M.—*Is Man Immortal? If* [illegible] At 3 P. M.—*Public Conference and Discussion.* [illegible] by the audience. At 7½ P. M. oration by Dr. RANDOLPH: subject—*Do Spirits Communicate?* Questions answered at the close of each speech. The celebrated Mysterious Ghostly Pictures will be on view and for sale.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Course of Sabbath evening sermons. The next sermon of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Methodist Church, New-York, on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHEN, as usual.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., his fifth sermon on the United States in Prophecy. Subject: *Is the United States Identical with the Restored Israel of Prophecy?* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF sermons on the Liturgy will be preached next SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject—*The Spirituality of the Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. A. SEAMAN. Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon in the evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor Rev. F. BOTTOME. Subject: *Persuasives to Early Piety.* Strangers particularly welcome. Seats free.

THE STONE WHICH THE BUILDERS *Rejected has become the Chief Head of the Corner.* This text, which illustrates our national policy, past and present, will be the foundation of a discourse by Dr. CHEEVER, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, considered in its application to liberty in the Constitution.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—*Absalom, the Traitor,* will be the subject of the 12th discourse of this series, by Rev. WM. A. BARLETT, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE Greene-st. M. E. Sunday School. Grand Juvenile Concert, with readings, recitations, colloquies, tableaux, &c., to be held in the church, Greene-st., between Broome and Spring, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863. Tickets 25 cents. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the concert will take place on the next (Friday) evening.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, OF Brooklyn, will preach, by request, the first of a series of sermons, by pastors of different churches, upon topics calculated to unite all evangelical Christians, in the church two doors west of Broadway in 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Church Scope.* People of all beliefs, or no belief, invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim in the Valley of the Shadow of Death,* being the next in the series Pilgrim's Progress. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BEAUTY AND POWER OF HOLINESS IN HEART AND LIFE—A work upon purity of heart, or sanctification, consisting of essays, sermons, testimony, &c., &c., by ministers and writers of all evangelical denominations. Monthly, $1 per annum. Office No. 37 Park-row, first floor, Room No. 6. For sale by news agents. Address Rev. M. FRENCH, No. 37 Park-row.

ANCIENT CHARLESTON; OR, JERICHO, THE ACCURSED CITY.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the next sermon in the series, upon *The Cities of the Bible,* SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Elements of a Good Church.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BEHOLD HE COMETH!—THE SECOND Advent Church of Mount Zion worships in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. The messenger who heralds the coming Saviour, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the *fulfillment of the Sure Word of Prophecy.* Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 13, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JNO. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Anniversary of the Sunday School on THURSDAY EVENING.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Mission of Earthly Sorrow.* Evening—*Theatres, Cards and Dancing as Christian Amusements.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening course: *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.* Sunday School Concert at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his Thanksgiving discourse on *The Stone which the Builders Rejected becoming the Head of the Corner.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the MORNING also at 10½.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, on *Divisions in Families, occasioned by Religion,* Matt. x., 34. In the evening, *The Life of Daniel.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH have engaged the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.), for divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats for all.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. GREENLEAF, Rector of Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY School No. 19 of the Rutgers-st. Presbyterian Church will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., at 3½ o'clock. Address by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. KREBS. Singing by the children.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—REV. DR. LEEDS, OF Philadelphia, will preach the third of a series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE SANCTIFIED WILL MEET AT NO. 327 Bowery on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. Persons sincerely desiring to know the way of faith through Jesus Christ more perfectly, are affectionately invited. Haggai, chap. 1.

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. PROF. SEELEY, of Amherst College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (late Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S,) on SUNDAY and every Sabbath in December; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL sermon for the City Tract Society will be preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, 13th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.—REV. M. J. STRIEBY, of Syracuse, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 13, upon the *Destiny of the African Race and the Relations of the Country toward Them.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID BELLAMY WILL DELIVER the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—The principal Sunday-School at 2 o'clock P. M. No stranger in the City should fail to visit this school.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—ELDER J. B. COOK will preach in the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. THOMAS A. TAGGAR, of Bergen Point, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—Morning: *Jesus, the Great Teacher.* Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY—Rev. Mr. GOSS, Pastor, preaches at 11 o'clock on *How to be Saved;* and Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY preaches in the EVENING. Children's Meeting at 3 o'clock. A home for families of every name. Seats free.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the tenth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity,* SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Wm. church-going young men especially invited.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—Rev. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Young Man of Pleasure.* All are invited, and the young especially.

GOOD SHEPHERD FREE CHURCH, 54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. A Fair for this Church will open on TUESDAY, 15th inst., in the Sunday-School Room. Public favor is solicited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7¾, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., will preach in the evening.

A SOCIAL AND MUSICAL SOIREE WILL be held in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for the Choir, Church and Sunday School is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there?" &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name, "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "We'll wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed, 75 cents, $8 per dozen, $65 per 100. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Christmas Day," "Meet me; oh, Meet me in Heaven," "We will keep a bright Lookout," "Onward and Upward," and "I'll go to that Beautiful Land." Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY, giving up housekeeping, desires good situations for a first-class cook and a very competent chambermaid, who will assist in washing and ironing, or act as waitress; they are capable, first-class servants; best of references given. Call at once at No. 64 East 38th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable American lady, about 35 years of age; is perfectly familiar with the details of household management, and competent to take entire charge; the best of references given and required. Address "SOLDIER'S WIDOW," Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation to do general housework, by a respectable young woman, who is not particular as to wages; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as traveling salesman or clerk, in a first-class hotel, by an experienced young man, who speaks English, French and Spanish, and can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Emp. Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS FARMERS.—TWO RESPECTABLE GERmans, who have worked on several farms in this country, want situations on a good farm, if possible, together. Can be seen at No. 96 Barclay-st.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as barkeeper, or assistant barkeeper, by a young man of experience, with the best of reference. Apply at the Merchants' Clerk Agency, No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A POSITION in a broker's office, commission business, or wholesale grocery; good at writing and figures; good references; salary no object. Address J. C. R., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—TO ASSIST IN closing up and reopening a set of books; employment for one or two months; must write a handsome hand, and be quick and correct. Address A. & B., Station B, Post-office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, a healthy and highly respectable young American or English woman, with a supply of good milk. Any such person desiring an excellent situation, may apply, by note or in person, at No. 233 Union-st., Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references must be furnished.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED men, one in the woolen and one in the white goods department. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the CLOTH JOBBING business. WHITE & HEATH, Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE AND retail hardware store, a good stout boy, 15 or 16 years of age; one that resides with his parents would be preferred. Salary first year, $100. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, well-bred lads, about 14 years of age, as cash-boys; to those who bring good recommendations a liberal salary will be given.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A BOY WANTED—14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, in a commission house. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,784 Post-office.

WANTED A WAITER.—THOSE HAVING unqualified recommendations can apply at No. 15 Waverley-place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS AN assistant in the hosiery department. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.
LEE, BLISS & CO.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND PARLOR, Grand and Square Pianos, superior to any American or foreign Pianos, and so acknowledged by our best artists. Thirty-two premiums in fifteen years. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums for schools and parlors.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
between Prince and Houston sts.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5th-av.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Evening Class for gentlemen, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
DURNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor,
J. DURNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director..........CARL ANSCHUTZ
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.
When by general request
FIDELIO
Grand Opera in three acts by L. V. Beethoven, will be repeated.

Don Fernando..........Herr Graff
Pizarro..........Herr Steinecker
Florestan..........Herr Himmer
Leonore..........Mme. Johannsen
Rocco..........Herr Weinlich
Marcelline..........Mlle. Canissa
Jacquino..........Herr Habelmann

Doors open at 12, to commence at 1 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.

On MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1863.
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
LA DAME BLANCHE,
Or, THE WHITE LADY,
by Boieldieu.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.
GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
OF THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST.-ST.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
(Written expressly for this occasion,)
ENTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."

Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HABELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera.
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera. } With the kind permission of Mr. C. Anschutz.
Mr. FRANK GILDER,
Signor MUZIO,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
Accompanyist..........Sig. ABELLA

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:
Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
His Honor Mayor Opdyke,
Hon. H. J. Raymond,
Dr. Valentine Mott,
S. J. Spiegelberg, Esq.,
Augustus Whitlock, Esq.,
Simeon Draper, Esq.,
Thomas Christy, Esq.,
Geo. H. Brodhead, Esq.,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Hon. Jas. A. Briggs,
Hon. J. R. Whiting,
Chas. E. Jenkins, Esq.,
Geo. S. Bowdoin, Esq.,
Lawrence R. Jerome, Esq.,
Bowie Dash, Esq.,
Ed. S. Vanderpoel, Esq.,
Richard Mortimer, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,
Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
B. Nathan, Esq.,
Philetus H. Holt, Esq.,
W. R. Travers, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes,
E. A. Benedict, Esq.,
Joseph Fatman, Esq.,
Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq.,
A. G. Jerome, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. J. M. Matthews,
Jesse Seligman, Esq.,
Hon. Jas. J. Roosevelt,
Gen. William Hall,
Hon. Jas. Moncrief,
Henry I. Hull, Esq.,
Dr. Mott Francis,
Dr. Samuel Francis,
A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
Hon. C. P. Daly,
Joseph Hoxie, Esq.,
Dr. Hubbard,
Geo. Gifford, Esq.,
Orison Blunt, Esq.,
Sylv. R. Comstock, Esq.,
Col. J. H. Wilcox,
W. S. Opdyke, Esq.,
Chas. Theo. Ruette, Esq.,
Henry A. Mott, Esq.,
Wm. F. Holcomb, Esq.,
Walter S. Starr, Esq.,
T. S. Townsend, Esq.,
Dr. W. H. Van Buren,
William Scott, Esq.,
Leonard W. Jerome, Esq.,
Isaac Bell, Esq.,
Dr. Edward Vanderpoel,
Alexander Holland, Esq.,
Jas. W. Gerard, Esq.,
Rev. John P. Newman,
A. W. Gabaudan, Esq.,
Abner Mellen, Esq.,
G. T. Strong, Esq.,
Moses M. Vail, Esq.,
A. H. Cardoza, Esq.,
Thomas Barclay, Esq.,
Dr. Joseph M. Smith.

ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.

There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

Doors will be opened at 7; entertainment to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
EIGHTH POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12—doors open at 1 o'clock.
First appearance this season in New-York of the favorite soprano,
MRS. MARIE ABBOTT.
Second appearance of the celebrated pianist,
MR. J. N. PATTISON,
together with
FULL ORCHESTRA.
in a new and brilliant programme.
SINGLE TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinée, or one person to six matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and at the music stores.

The sale of tickets will commence this morning.

OSCANYAN'S MATINEE,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

THE GREEK SLAVE
AT
HOPE CHAPEL
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PUBLIC MATINEE IN COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

The children of our public schools have been invited to attend. Five emancipated white children from Gen. Banks' Department will be present, an old man, whose forehead is branded with the initials of his owner's name, will be there; a large assortment of instruments of torture used on the plantations will be exhibited. Rev Mr. Cuyler, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Rev. Mr. Cookman, Rev. Prof. Lindsay, Rev. Mr. Newman and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. As the children are expected to leave in a few days for the South, this may be the last opportunity of seeing them. This promises to be a high day for the children.

Mr. S. LASAR will lead the singing. Old and young are invited. Seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman..........$5
Season tickets for ladies..........2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years..........3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

SHAKESPEARE AND DAINTY ARIEL
AT
HOPE CHAPEL
TO-NIGHT.

THE WONDERS AND DELIGHTS OF England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land and America, at the Grand Hope Chapel Matinée, at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 5:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Dec. 12, 1863.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863.
LAST DAY
OF
THE THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,
EACH EIGHT FEET HIGH!
THE MOST
STUPENDOUS TOWERS OF HUMANITY
EVER SEEN UPON EARTH.

Never was seen such a sight. Never has the world produced
SUCH A TRIO OF HUMAN BEINGS,
in contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING BUT 17 POUNDS!

The manager has just engaged
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL NOVELTIES
ever seen by mortal eyes, or heard with mortal ears.
They are
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, playing upon
SIX NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing the most beautiful music, equal to a whole orchestra of living performers, which thrills the soul like
THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.

Another most wonderful melodious novelty is
HERR ZIROM,
who produces the most exquisite and thrilling music on a simple little instrument, only four inches long, which he calls the
EMMELYNKA,
commonly known as the MOUTH HARMONICA, on which he performs the most difficult operas, and other pieces, at each dramatic performance, every afternoon and evening.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
MONSTER SERPENTS, MOVING WAX FIGURES,
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, &c.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, PLAYS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, &c.
LAST DAY OF
MR. AND MRS. WM. GOMERSAL,
who appear at each dramatic performance,
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

For the first time in America in the
EXTRAVAGANT AND LAUGHABLE FARCE,
BLONDIN ON THE LOW ROPE.

The popular drama,
CHRISTMAS EVE;
OR,
THE DUEL IN THE SNOW,
is also produced, during which the great
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,
will be exhibited.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER.

Notwithstanding these magnificent attractions are drawing the most overflowing houses, they must be removed after this week to give place to
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
which has been in the course of preparation the last three months, and which will be brought out next Monday, with a splendid cast, new scenery, music, properties and every appointment to secure the most triumphant success.

☞ Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses and attractions of the Museum, the manager is still enabled to keep the admission at the original
LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS;
but this can only be done by the total exclusion of all free admissions, without any exception whatever. Consequently, hereafter, there can be
NO MORE DEAD HEADS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863,
LES FILLES DE MARBRE,
(The Marble Maidens.)

Play in 4 acts, with songs, by M. Theodore Barriere, with the entire company in the cast.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..........MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. No half price.

FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of America. The largest ever offered to the New-York public.
THE ONLY ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
on this Continent.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED
Particular attention is called to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
as being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
First week of
PROF. LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL,
GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
by Professor Nash.
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
PAIR JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
and upward of
TWO HUNDRED OTHER LIVING SPECIMENS,
ALL ALIVE,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, &c., at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT..........Manager
THIS AFTERNOON.
THIS AFTERNOON.
THIS AFTERNOON.

A Grand Day Entertainment for families, when
ALL THE LEADING ATTRACTIONS
of the Amphitheatre will be brought forward. Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

Engagement of the
WONDERFUL SPANOLA BROTHERS,
the most extraordinary gymnastic artists of the age, who will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
in conjunction with
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GRACEFUL MME. ELOISE,
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
AND ALL THE LEADING EQUESTRIANS AND ACROBATS,
in decidedly the
MOST BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE
programme yet presented this season.
Doors open at 7; Grand Entree at 7¾.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
A GRAND MATINEE,
OR
ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT,
WITH
MUSIC, DANCING, &c., &c.

Mr. OSCANYAN will, by special request of the ladies of New-York, give a Matinée of his popular lecture on the "WOMEN OF TURKEY," at Niblo's Saloon, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th inst., when Oriental life and habits will be delineated by the assistance of Turkish, Jewish, Druz, Egyptian and other ladies, who will appear in both indoor and outdoor costumes.

Doors open at 1 P. M. Music commences at 1½, and Entertainment at 2 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents. Tickets may be had at the bookstores and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVERY NIGHT.

The new sensation of the day, "THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON," or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE." This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 suqare feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
DRIFTING ABOUT.
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT'S
SERIO-COMIC LECTURE,
BY
General Desire,
WILL
BE
REPEATED
ON
MONDAY NEXT,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.

Ladies who are curious in matters of toilet should not fail to see the display of Oriental fashions at Mr. Oscanyan's Matinée THIS AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Will close on the 18th inst. at 10 P. M.

LIFE IN THE HAREM.

All gentlemen who long to have a peep into a Turkish Harem, or encounter the beau monde, can do so by attending Mr. Oscanyan's Matinée THIS AFTERNOON, at Niblo's Saloon.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S LAST LECTURE IN NEW-York this Winter will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at Clinton Hall.
SUBJECT,
Madame de Stael—the Literary Woman. Tickets 50 cts.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his new lecture (never before delivered in New-York) on *John Milton,* in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1863.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CRAMMED from PARQUET to CEILING.
LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
OF THE
GREAT ORIGINALS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who are now playing one of the
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS
ON THEATRICAL RECORD.

New pieces, cast with the full strength of the company. Mr. J. G. Burnet, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Blaisdell, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LANTY McLAUGHLIN, with the songs of "Katty Mooney," the "Fairy Boy," and the celebrated Irish jig with Mrs. Barney Williams } Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
KATE KEARNEY..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Followed by the very laughable farce,
IRISH ASSURANCE
AND
YANKEE MODESTY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AS THE
IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL.
In the same piece.
NANCY, a Yankee Gal, with a Yankee song.... } Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
PAT, with Geo. Jamison's song of "Trust to Luck," } Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their
ORIGINAL CAT AND PIG STORY.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
are now playing
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
ENGAGEMENT
EVER ACTED
IN THIS THEATRE.
The new five-act drama,
BY
TOM TAYLOR, ESQ.,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
is attracting crowded houses
of the
MOST LITERARY PEOPLE
of America.
POETS, ARTISTS, JUDGES,
AUTHORS, CLERGYMEN, &c.,
by their presence nightly
attest the great popularity
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
the
MOST PROMISING YOUNG PLAYERS
on
THE AMERICAN STAGE.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
Commences at half-past seven,
And terminates precisely at
Twenty minutes past ten.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1863.
Last night of
Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON'S
new Domestic Play, in three acts, entitled
AS YOU SOW SO YOU MUST REAP,
produced with
NEW SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST:
MR. JOHN DYOTT,
MR. GEORGE JAMIESON, MR. J. H. STODDART,
MR. W. DAVIDGE, MR. DELMON GRACE,
MR. G. BECKS, MR. G. CLARKE,
MRS. VINING, MRS. SLOAN,
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH. MRS. SEDLEY BROWN.
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.

The orchestra, under the direction of
THOMAS BAKER,
will perform a new and varied selection of music,
After which,
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH and MR. W. DAVIDGE
will appear in the ever popular farce of
POOR PILLICODDY.

On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, a varied, entertaining and laughable programme will be presented, including the production, for the first time in America, of a new Farce, now playing in London with great success, entitled
EASY SHAVING,
in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD,
will appear as
Ninette, { La Fosseuse, } the pretty Barber of Islington.

Doors open at 7. Performances begin at quarter to 8. Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
NOT THE SLIGHTEST FALLING OFF
in the crowds that nightly throng the Theatre to witness
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA,
ROSEDALE,
now in the ELEVENTH WEEK of its splendid run. It will, therefore, be performed
EVERY EVENING.

Places secured a week in advance.

Doors open at 7½; overture to commence at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. A. Baker
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA.
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON
As KARL.
Miss Henrietta Irving......as......Countess of Manstein
Mr. J. Whiting..........as..........Count of Manstein
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Jacques Strop..........Mr. Walter Lennox

HIS LAST AND BEST!!
DOESTICKS' "CHEEK."
THIS POPULAR COMIC LECTURE
WILL BE DELIVERED AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

FAIRY VISIONS
AT
HOPE CHAPEL
TO-NIGHT.

REMEMBER THE GRAND
ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FINE ARTS.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

PALMER'S BAS-RELIEF OF "FAITH,"
AT
HOPE CHAPEL
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PICTURE of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, from Gen. Lafayette's gallery, is now on Exhibition, for sale, at Gibson's Building, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, together with a select Collection of
ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS,
from Ancient and Modern Masters:

Roland Savery, Ch. Lebrun, Prudhon, Sebastian, Bourdon, Hogarth, Santerre, Martin de Vos, Fragonard, Binard, Fauveau, Latour, Yaumort, Cartier, &c.

This collection is entirely composed of Artistic Pieces, having been gathered for years by an amateur from New-Orleans. The attention of connoisseurs is particularly requested.

The Paintings will be offered at private sale from MONDAY, 6th inst., to the 20th of December.

After that date they will be sold at auction.

A printed notice on the Portrait of Washington and catalogues will be delivered on demand.

Admission free.

MEETINGS.

OUR COUNTRY—
ITS NEEDS AND OBLIGATIONS.

Under the auspices of the National Literary Association, the first of a series of five meetings, to be addressed by distinguished speakers on the vital questions of the day, will be held at Cooper Institute on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 8 P. M.

Speakers for the evening:
The Hon. GILBERT DEAN,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Late from Fort Wagner.
Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D.D.,
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.

Single tickets 25 cents; tickets for the course, $1. For sale at the office of Cooper Institute.

Fifty per cent. of the proceeds of these lectures will be appropriated to the "Patriotic Fund" for the purpose of founding Homes for the Orphans of Patriots who shall lose their lives in the service of our country.

Speakers for other lectures of the course:

His Excellency RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois; the Hon. SAMUEL C. POMEROY, U. S. Senator, from Kansas; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., and Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH.

Others will be announced soon.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Alexander Knox, Esq.,
Horace Webster, LL. D.,
Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D.,
Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D.,
Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore.
William E. Thorne, Esq.,
Frederic De Peyster, Esq.,
J. W. Richards, M. D.,
Charles Gould, Esq.,
Edward Warner, Esq.,
Marshall O. Roberts, Esq.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS Benevolent Society will be held at the hotel of Mr. C. Delmonico, corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Society are respectfully requested to attend this meeting, as well as the Annual Subscription Dinner of the Society, which will take place at 6 P. M., at the same hotel.

The members of the Society who will do so, will please leave their names at Mr. Delmonico's, in Chambers-st., or William-st. or at Mr. J. J. MERIAN'S, President of the Society, No. 24 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be held at Mrs. J. J. Phelps, No. 197 Madison-avenue, corner of 36th-st., at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., for the purpose of electing Managers for the coming year. The advisers of the Institution, and the subscribers, are respectfully requested to attend.

[Advertisement.]

How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business, is the title of a very useful Hand-Book—price $2—published by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"The Right Man in the Right Place."—To secure this consult Phrenology. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given daily, by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The most outrageous libel that has yet been perpetrated on our Constitution will be found in the infamous concessions and assumptions made in the speech of H. W. Beecher, in Exeter Hall, England, in which the barbarous crime of enslaving human beings is assumed to be a constitutional institution, and as inviolable as the family relation; and that we were under a compact and bound by an oath to guarantee this infamous crime as a State right, and that "our forbearance to interfere in behalf of the oppressed" is the product of principle" and "an evidence of our Christianity."

Americans can we! shall we!! allow this atrocious libel on our cherished Charter of Liberty to pass unrebuked. "Honesty is the best Policy," if Honesty is dictated by Policy, is the standard assumed in Henry Ward Beecher's speeches in England.

Honesty is the only policy, and honesty, even if seemingly against policy, thunders conscience, morality and Christianity.

The first may be the most popular, especially as it appeals to our pride and selfishness. But the latter is the only life and certainly the only just and virtuous rule of action.

[Advertisement.]

Miles O'Reilly Has Been Found.—He was seen last week walking down Broadway, and is known to have entered Knox's Hat-store, and purchased one of his celebrated Military Caps. He also bought one of his admirable Winter Hats, with the remark that wearing it would make him feel like a gentleman once more. All notabilities find their way, first or last, to Knox's celebrated depot of Fashion, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

In Buying Coffee, Get the Best.—Ask your grocer for Kent's East India Coffee, the best for family use in the world, twice the strength of Java, equal flavor, and safe for invalids. Price 23 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

E. Lord, Cleaning, Dyeing and Refinishing store, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-street. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. Reference from Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merinos, Paramattas, Silk, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at. No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the Manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand. M. L. Curtis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 6 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 07 | Gov. Island.. 9 56 | Hell Gate.. 11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Ships Undecimus, (Br.,) Barbara, Dublin, Holmboe & Balchen.

Barks Pelegrine, (Span.,) De Sanier, Havana, Yznago, Del Valle & Co.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) Creighton, Alicante, Holmboe & Balchen.

Schooners Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Joseph Marsh, Leeds, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Mary Bentley, Clark, Port Royal, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Franklin, Allen, Huntington, John Boynton's Sons; Pilot, Dollner, Portsmouth, J. V. Haviland.

Sloop Rio Grande, Moffatt, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 20, Galway 24th, and St. Johns, N. F., 6th inst., in ballast, with 5?7 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced very severe weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., 8th inst., with passengers etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Nov. 28, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with treasure and 226 passengers to D. B. Allen. Had northeast gales the entire passage.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sentinel, Murphy, Detroit Nov. 15, in ballast to master.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 5, with mdse. and 392 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had 1 birth and 1 death on the passage.

Ship Patrick Henry, Robinson, London Oct. 20, and Isle of Wight 24th, with mdse. and 85 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage, sprung bowsprit, split and lost several sails.

Ship Belle Wood, Spencer, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. and 3?7 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had continual westerly gales the entire passage. 1 birth.

Brig Sharon, (Br.,) Smith, Hausport 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Susan, Lincoln, Sag Harbor, in ballast.

Schr. Prize, Mayo, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Cole, Calais, with lumber for Alexandria.

Schr. Indian Queen, (of Halifax,) Wheatley, Halifax 13 ds., with fish and oats to Thomas James.

Schr. Isabella, (Br., of Pictou,) Horton, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 13 ds., with oats to J. B. Fisk & Co.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Hotchkiss, Lubec 11 ds., with laths to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. J. W. Burr, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Stratsburg, for Providence.

Schr. Mexico, Burdock, Newport.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. F. J. Beckett, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Providence.

Schr. Fidelia, Ganby, Bristol for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

Sailed.

U. S. gunboat Vicksburgh.

Steamers Virginia and Dictator.

Ship Resolute.

Barks Providence, (Belg.,) Eliza Young.

Brigs Celestina, Le Cayenne, Pride of Erin, (Br.,) Annette.

Schooners Georgiana, (Br.,) Eleanor, Lewis Hart, Magnet, Restless.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Below, ship Merrimac, from Liverpool via Fayal, where she put in in distress.

Sld. U. S. ship Ticonderoga, for St. John; Ella and Anna, for Eastport.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29.—Arr. brigs Caroline E. Kelly, from Cardenas; H. P. Emery, from Calais for Fortress Monroe; Sea Foam, from Bangor for Alexandria; schrs. Mary Clark, from Philadelphia for Newburyport; Andrew Peters, from Rondout for Boston; Van Bruen, from Port Ewen for do.; Belle, from New-York for do.; Rachel Seaman, from Boston for Philadelphia; C. E. Elmer, from do. for New-York; Harriet, from Prince Edward's Island for do.; Caroline, from Rockland for do.; Village Bride, from Westport, Me., for do.; Galena, from Bangor for Providence; Aid, from Calais for Fall River; J. W. Andrews, from New-York for Boston; Edward Flaymayer, from Porto Rico for Newport.

Dec. 10—Arr. brig Nancy A. Locke, from Cardenas for Portland; schrs. A. Tirrell, Grace Gridler, and Sarah A. Hammond, from Philadelphia for Boston; J. B. Litchfield, ——, for Boston; E. G. Willard, ——, for Salem.

8 A. M.—Wind N. N. W., blowing fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Maid of Orleans—ship, bound E., Nov. 17, lat. 47 23, lat. 33.

Nancy A. Locke—bark, of and for Portland, from Cardenas, 10th inst., Barnegat bearing W. 40 miles.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARIEL.]

Arr. at Aspinwall Nov. 18, Am. bark Scotland, Rollins, Philadelphia; Magdalena, Day, New-York; 22d, steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, New-York; brig Bogota, Porter, New-York; 24th, schr. S. T. Baker, Price, New-York; Illinois, Babcock, New-York, Cld. 26th, Amer. bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; 27th, brig Poinsett, Means, Boston; steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

Sld. from Valparaiso Oct. 20, Am. ship Duchess d'Orleans, for coast port; 28th, Am. bark Osmanli, Arica; 16th, Am. ship Levanter, Cork.

Spoken—Oct. 10, Am. ship Memnon, of New-York, for Panama, 19 days out; 24th, ship Eliza Hands, 116 days out, for Callao. (The E. H. has since arr.)

Sld. Oct. 30, Am. ship W. Prescott, Chinchas, Addison, do.; Nov. 2, Am. bark Annie Kimball, do.; Am. ships Winona, do.; Merchant, do.; 4th, Helicon, for France; 10th, Kit Carson, do.; Cooper, do.; Carlo Magnus, London.

[PER CANADA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.

Arrived from New-York—P. J. P. Sundevall at Londonderry; Everetta at Limerick; Cereal at Queenstown; Dria Strahlen at Swansea; David Hoadley at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 28, Samuel Russell at Hong Kong; Oct. 2, Queen of the Seas at Hong Kong; Nov. 22, Jason at Cette; 26th, Minstrel at Gloucester.

Arrived from Baltimore—Nov. 25, Energie at Havre.

Arrived from San Francisco—Oct. 2, Boanerges, at Hong Kong.

Arrived from Callao—Nov. 24, C. B. Hazeltine at St. Nazaire; Courier at Cuxhaven.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 15, Schavunia from Singapore; 13th, Moldavinia do.; 5th, Winged Racer, Manila; 4th, Rocket, Penang; 6th, Wellington, Padang.

Sailed for San Francisco—Oct. 5, Ignans from Hong Kong; 8th, Canton, do.; 10th, Amazon, do.

The ship Hellespont, from New-York for Shanghai, put into Hong Kong on the 24th of September, very leaky. She would discharge her cargo.

The ship William [illegible], from Cardiff for ——, struck on Ating Banks on the [illegible] of September, and sunk in five fathoms of water. She was being dismantled.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.

DR. HOOKER'S CHEMISTRY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,

Publish this Day.

I.

JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

II.

DR. HOOKER'S CHEMISTRY. Science for the School and Family. Part II.—Chemistry. By Dr. Worthington Hooker, of Yale College, Author of "Human Physiology," "Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

KNAPP'S FRENCH GRAMMAR. A Practical Grammar of the French Language; Containing a Grammar, Exercises, Reading Lessons, and a complete pronouncing Vocabulary. By William I. Knapp, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Madison University, N. Y., and Author of "A French Reading-Book." 12mo, Half Leather, $1 50.

KNAPP'S FRENCH READING-BOOK; CHRESTOMATHIE FRANCAISE: Containing I. Selections from the best French Writers, with Copious References to the Author's French Grammar. II. The Master-Pieces of Molière, Racine, Boileau and Voltaire; with Explanatory Notes, a Glossary of Idiomatic Phrases, and a Pronouncing Vocabulary. By William I. Knapp, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Madison University, N. Y. 12mo, Half Leather, $1 50.

RACHEL RAY. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope, Author of "Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," "Doctor Thorne," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By Isaac V. D. Heard. With Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

ELEANOR'S VICTORY. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. Thackeray, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1; Half Morocco, $2 25.

MARY LINDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady Emily Ponsonby, author of "The Discipline of Life." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

DAILY WALK WITH WISE MEN. RELIGIOUS EXERCISES FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Selected, arranged and specially adapted by Rev. Nelson Head. Large 12mo, Cloth, $1 50,

MARTIN POLE. A Novel. By John Saunders, author of "Abel Drake's Wife," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE-FIELD; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland. By Capt. George F. Noyes. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

THE RING OF AMASIS. From the Papers of a German Physician. By Robert Bulwer Lytton, (Owen Meredith.) 12mo, Cloth, $1.

THE CAPITAL OF THE TYCOON; a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo, Cloth, $3.

KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By Joseph Kay, Esq., M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister at Law; and late Traveling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

Harper & Brothers *will send any of the above Works by Mail, postage free, to any part of the United States; on receipt of the Price.*

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS

THE GREAT HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE SOUTH,

from

BULL RUN TO FREDERICKSBURGH,

With sketches of Confederate Commanders and Gossip of the Camps,

by

AN ENGLISH COMBATANT,

Lieutenant of Artillery of the Field Staff.

WITH TWO SPLENDID MAPS.

JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher,

No. 49 Walker-st. New-York.

(Successor to M. Doolady.)

Price $2 50, sent by mail on receipt of amount.

The most Interesting Contribution yet made to the History of the War!

A NEW EDITION, REVISED!

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT HISTORICAL ORATION AT GETTYSBURGH.

To which is added—Details of the Battles; Descriptions of the Battle-field; Incidents and Anecdotes; Speeches of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, &c.; Ceremonies of the Consecration of the National Cemetery, &c.

Octavo pamphlet, in paper covers, 25 cents; cloth, 50c.

Sent by mail, prepaid, upon receipt of price.

Canvassers and Dealers supplied at usual rates. Address BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers, Printing-House-square, New-York.

GOOD BOOKS.—HOPES AND HELPS, AIMS AND AIDS, AND THE WAYS OF LIFE; one handsome volume; price $2. The Family Gymnasium, Illustrated, $1 40. Physical Perfection, The Philosophy of Human Beauty, $1 40. The Right Word in the Right Place; 60 cents. Rural Manuals—The House, The Farm, The Garden and Domestic Animals—amply Illustrated, $2. How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business—a capital work, $2. And all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, Physiognomy, and on the Natural Sciences generally. For sale by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS

The second edition for December of

APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE,

Containing

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,

representing the

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,

together with

Time Tables, Stations, Distances, Connections, &c., &c., &c.

WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.

For sale upon all of the principal railways, at all the principal news depots, and at all the principal bookstores throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Appleton's Condensed Guide for December. Price only 10 cents.

NOW READY.

"CEPHERINE;"

OR,

"THE SECRET CABAL."

By Dr. J. H. Robinson.

A Tale of Underground Life in Washington.

Illustrations by Darley.

Price 25 cents.

This story, from the pen of Dr. Robinson cannot fail to produce a great sensation throughout the country. The plot and incidents are as startling and absorbing as those of Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," while the glimpses which the work affords of the animus of the Rebellion, and of the plots, counterplots and intrigues of the secret agents of the Secessionists, are calculated to arouse the deepest interest among all lovers of the Union.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,

No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

THE PUBLICATION OF

ST. WINIFRED'S

is unavoidably postponed until

WEDNESDAY,

the advance orders being in excess of our supply.

FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.,

No. 49 Walker-st.

FOR FINE ENGLISH BOOKS, CHEAP, NEW STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, BOOKS FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES, AND SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS, GO TO DION THOMAS, No. 142 NASSAU-ST., near Spruce.

MUNN & COMPANY,

SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.

Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth, gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 36.

C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, 39 Ann-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE

UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE,

Devoted to the interests, descriptive of the progress, and illustrative of the honorable services, of the United States Army and Navy, Regular and Volunteer.

The undersigned will issue, early in January, 1864, the first number of a monthly periodical with the above title.

This enterprise has been undertaken, at the solicitation of many prominent officers, to supply an acknowledged want of the service, due to the immense development of the science and art of war in our country.

It has been placed under the editorial care of HENRY COPPEE, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient to warrant that the magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its principal articles will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene; and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject. The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that, in this Department, contributions are promised by many of our most distinguished Officers of both Services, and other scholars of the highest authority.

Among the contributors are the following: GENS. SCOTT, CULLUM, ROSECRANS, GILLMORE, McCLELLAN, GRANT, BERRY, THOMAS, BARNARD, SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, ADMIRAL DAVIS, ADMIRAL DUPONT, COM. WISE, COM. DRAYTON, HON. EDWARD EVERETT, PROF. LEIBER, PROF. JACOBS, PROF. ALLEN, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, BENSON J. LOSSING, E. D. MANSFIELD, and many others.

The columns of Official Intelligence will be always full and accurate, and be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Departments at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfillment of this promise.

The Editor's "Special Department" will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal constantly *en rapport* with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this Department.

Book Notices and Literary Intelligence will constitute a prominent feature of the work, because our educated officers and soldiers, who were readers before the war, but are now shut out from the use of extensive libraries and bookstores, will desire to be informed of what is being published, and what is most worth reading.

The Political aspect of the Magazine will be patriotic, but unpartisan. Its pages will be no field for intemperate discussion; but there shall always be a clear recognition of the honor of the country, and the majesty of the Constitutional Government, in the present struggle, and a determination to further the grand objects for which our Armies are in the field and our Navy afloat.

In all purely Military Criticism, it shall be the aim of this journal, while doing full justice, to tell the truth, "without partiality, favor or affection," where any information at all can be given.

The size of the Magazine will be octavo—each number containing 100 or more pages—printed on a superior quality of paper and in the highest style of the art.

Terms—$5 per year, in advance; single numbers, 50 cents. For sale by all book and periodical dealers.

Orders for the work may be addressed to

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher and Proprietor,

No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY JOURNAL.

THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

has attained an acknowledged position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in this country, and has already secured a circulation equaled by that of but few papers of its class in the world. Its columns are enriched by the contributions of the ablest military writers in the country. Its official gazette of the Army and Navy is the only complete one published. Its review of the military situation is of the highest value to those interested in following the operations of our land and naval forces. Its accuracy in the statement of the facts of the war is not allowed to be impaired by the desire of sensational effect. In fine, it is the constant aim of its Editor to make the JOURNAL a paper which shall command the respect and merit the confidence of the two services, and the more critical class of civilians.

The number for Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863, is for sale at the principal news stands. It will be found to contain the reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, in an admirable form for preservation, and a large amount of other matter of the greatest interest.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

is a 16 page quarto sheet, printed on fine paper, in the very best style of typography. Price $5 a year, in advance; $3 for 6 months; 10 cents a single copy. For sale by newsdealers generally. Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of the price.

W. C. CHURCH,

No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

R. B. KIMBALL'S NEW BOOK.

READY TO-DAY,

A SPLENDID NOVEL,

Entitled

WAS HE SUCCESSFUL?

A capital new society novel, large 12mo., tinted paper, cloth bound, elegant, price $1 50.

Also, new and uniform editions of the other works by the same author, as follows:

UNDERCURRENTS	$1 50
SAINT LEGER	1 50
ROMANCE OF STUDENT LIFE	1 25
IN THE TROPICS	1 25

Mr. Kimball's works, which are of the higher order of literature, are found in every first-class library in this country and abroad (where they are largely reprinted). They are filled with dreamy philosophy, romantic sentiment, and display more artist work and a subtler insight into human nature, and wider views of life and the world, than ninety-nine hundredths of the novels published. The new book, "Was He Successful?" will be eagerly welcomed by every lover of the better class of fiction.

ALSO ON SATURDAY.

LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS.

A fresh and delightful new book, by T. S. Arthur, whose domestic stories are full of instruction as well as amusement, abounding in pathos and homelike truthfulness. One 12mo., cloth bound, price $1 25.

. Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, by

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

☞ The most valuable and useful gift from a congregation to their pastor; also from a school to a teacher.

THE NEW

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,

Publish the new

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

A popular Dictionary of general knowledge, Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers, in all branches of science, art, and literature. In 16 large volumes, 8vo, 750 double-column pages in each volume.

PRICE OF THE WORK.

In Extra Cloth, per vol	$3 50
In Library Leather, per vol	4 00
In Half-Turkey Morocco, black, per vol	4 50
In Half-Russia, extra gilt, per vol	5 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol	6 00
In Full Russia	6 00

A NEW BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC

JUST PUBLISHED.

THOMAS' SACRED MUSIC, a collection of gems from the best masters, carefully adapted to favorite psalms and hymns, for church music or for Sabbath evenings at home, by J. R. Thomas.

Highly recommended by the first musicians in the country as being the best work of the kind that has appeared for years.

Price $1 25. Per dozen, $12. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

WM. A. POND & CO.,

No. 547 Broadway.

IN PRESS

And will be speedily published,

RIFLED ORDNANCE,

A practical treatise on the application of the principle of the rifle to guns and mortars of every calibre. To which is added a new theory of the initial action and force of fired gunpowder. From the Fifth Revised London Edition of Lynall Thomas, F. R. S. L.

In one volume octavo, illustrated.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

50,000 Photographic Albums, at your price.
75,000 magnificent Gift Books, at our price.
200,000 miscellaneous Books, at any price.
100,000 Photographic Pictures, 75 cents per dozen.
50,000 Standard Books, half calf, at half price.
200,000 Children's Books, 25 cents each.
LEGGATT BROS., No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

how to preserve the eyesight, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

Is Published and for sale This Day,

THE DAYS OF SHODDY,

THE DAYS OF SHODDY,

THE DAYS OF SHODDY,

A NOVEL OF THE GREAT REBELLION OF 1861,

By Henry Morford,

AUTHOR OF "SHOULDER STRAPS."

With a Portrait on Steel of the Author.

DAYS OF SHODDY is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large volume, paper cover, Railway Edition, price One Dollar; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

It is published and for sale at the Cheapest Book House in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE PERSONS TALKED ABOUT

In this Great Book, are

Major Robert Anderson, Silas C. Herring, Safe Manufacturer; Bayard Taylor, President Lincoln, S. P. Townsend, John Anderson, Mrs. John Wood, Managress and Comedienne; Mr. Beach, of Catskill Mountain House; Capt. Anderson, of Champlain steamer *United States*; the late E. G. P. Wilkins, Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Charles Dillon, J. W. Wallack, G. L. Fox, and Robert Johnston, Actors and Managers; Dumas, Dickens, Balzac, Bulwer, Fenimore Cooper, W Gillmore Simms, Cobb, and Ned Buntline, Novelists; Nathaniel Hawthorne, Novelist and Essayist; Fernando Wood, Col. Lefferts, Seventh Regiment; the late Cols. Vosburg and Abel Smith; Cols. McLeary, Pinckney, Le Gal, Corcoran, Butterfield, Lyons, Tompkins, Schwarwaelder, Graham and Wood; Cols. Duryea, Hawkins, McChesney, Bendix and Stiles; Gen. Stoughton; the late John Keese and his son, the late Jonathan Lawrence Keese, of Brooklyn; Theodore Winthrop; Col. Billy Wilson, of the "Zouaves;" Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth; Hinton Rowan Helper; the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Secretary Seward, Lord Lyons, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Montholon; Cole, Church and Gifford, painters; Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Robert Campbell, David R. Floyd Jones, Robt. Denniston, Chas. G. Myers, Philip Dorsheimer, Van R. Richmond, Cols. Davies, Slocum, Peck and D'Utassy; Gen. Banks; Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gen. Chester E. Arthur; Chief Engineer John Decker, and Treasurer John S. Giles, of the New-York Fire Department; Major John A. Cregier and Capts. John Coyle, Edward Byrne, Michael C. Murphy, John Downey, John B. Leverick, William H. Burns, Michael A. Tagen, William Hackett, John Wildey and Andrew D. Purtell, of the Fire Zouaves; Mr. William H. Wickham, Ex-President of the New-York Fire Department; Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr.; Gen. John A. Dix; Mr. E. K. Collins, of the old "Collins Line;" Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt; Mme. Cortesi, the tragic singer; Van Amburgh and Driesbach, the beast-tamers; Commodore Nutt; Stephen P. Andrews; Orson Hyde; the Emperor Louis Napoleon; Mitchell, of the Old Olympic; John G. Whittier; Gerald Massey, Mackworth Praed; Gen. Gillmore, of the "Swamp-Angels;" Joe Jefferson, commedian; Laird, of the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel; Col. Noah L. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves; Gen. B. F. Butler; Col. Loeser, of the Fire Zouaves; Sheridan Knowles; Col. O. B. Wilcox; Capt. Herndon, Capt. Luce and Capt. Follansbee; Eliot Warburton; Capt. Gilman Appleby; E. L. Davenport, tragedian; Mary Gannon, comedienne; Adelina and Carlotta Patti; Trimble, the architect; Karl Muller, sculptor; William E. Burton; Gen. Schenck; Cyrus W. Field; Lieut. Wm. H. White, of the "Mexican War Sketches;" "A. O. A.," the Zouave war-correspondent; Gen. Scott; Gen. McDowell; Gen. Beauregard; Gens. Tyler and Runyon; Cols. Hunter Heintzelman, Miles, Keyes, W. T. Sherman, Franklin, Andrew Porter, Schenck, Richardson, Burnside, Howard, Blenker and Davies; Capt. Ayres, of "Ayres battery;" Col. Walrath; Capt. Carlisle, of "Carlisle's battery;" Capt. Griffin, of "Griffin's battery;" Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou and Lieut.-Col. Wheaton, of First Rhode Island; Col. Martin, Seventy-first New-York; Col. Martin and Lieut.-Col. Fiske, Second New-Hampshire; Col. Sykes, regulars; Col. Gorman, First Minnesota; Col. Clarke, Eleventh Massachusetts; Col. Lawrence, Fifth Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. Comstock and Col. Woodbury, First and Fourth Michigan; Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, Thirty-eighth New-York; Capt. Arnold, of "Arnold's Battery;" Cols. Tucker, Berry, and Dunnels, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine; Col. St. Clair, Second Vermont; Col. Corcoran and Lieut.-Col. Haggery, Sixty-ninth New-York; Col. Quimby, Thirteenth New-York; Lieut.-Col. Peck, Second Wisconsin; Cols. Burnham, Merry and Chatfield, First, Second and Third Connecticut; Col. Jameson, Second Maine; Capt. Ricketts, of "Ricketts' battery;" Capt. Alexander, Engineers; Gen. Joe Johnson; Col. Barry, Fourth Maine; Quartermaster Lieut. Cornell, Eighth New-York; Major James Wadsworth; Capt. Colburn, regular cavalry.

DAYS OF SHODDY is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large volume, paper cover, Railway Edition, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

It is published and for sale at the Cheapest Book House in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,

READ THIS.

☞ Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once, for what they may want of either edition of "The Days of Shoddy," in case they want to receive their supply of the book at once, as it is going to have a very large and extended sale, the orders coming in for it by the thousand, and there is great trouble in getting enough manufactured to supply the demand.

☞ Canvassers, Agents and Sutlers are wanted in every city and county in the country to engage in the sale of this popular book, either edition of which will be sold at very low rates by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

Published and for sale at the Cheapest Publishing and Bookselling Establishment in this country, which is at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention.

Copies of the above book will be sent to any one, at once, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition wanted to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in a letter.

For sale in New-York by F. A. Brady, H. Dexter, Hamilton & Co., Dick & Fitzgerald, W. J. Pooley & Co., D. Appleton & Co., John Bradburn, G. W. Carleton, and by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE MOST ELEGANT GIFT-BOOK

EVER PUBLISHED.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

OF

NEW-YORK PICTURE-GALLERIES.

FORTY PHOTOGRAPHS, BY A. A. INMER.

SELECTED AND DESCRIBED BY WILLIAM YOUNG.

1 elegant vol., large 4to, full mco. antique.

Price $50.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Subject.	Owner.	Artist.
1. The Peasants' Repast	A. Belmont, Esq	F. E. Meyerheim.
2. Idle Dogs	W. P. Wright, Esq	Verboeckhoven.
3. The Flower Girl	J. Sturges, Esq	Ingham.
4. The Interrupted Wedding	W. H. Webb, Esq	Fluggen.
5. The Village Postboy	M. O. Roberts, Esq	Johnson.
6. Maternal Affection	W. T. Blodget, Esq	Bonheur.
7. The Miser Alarmed	A. Belmont, Esq	Guillemin.
8. Egyptian Conscripts	M. O. Roberts, Esq	Gerome.
9. The Reaper's Rest	J. C. Force, Esq	Shayer.
10. The Cabaret	J. Hoey, Esq	Briton.
11. The Proposal	M. O. Roberts, Esq	Vautier.
12. William the Silent; Womanly Devotion	A. Belmont, Esq	Penneman.
13. A Portrait from Life	J. W. Wallack, Esq	Carpendale
14. The Drowsy Listener	H. L. Jaques, Esq	Jordans.
15. The Fair Housekeeper	M. O. Roberts, Esq	Noter.
16. William of Orange	T. J. Bryan, Esq	Terburg.
17. The Walk on the Table	W. H. Webb, Esq	Meyerheim.
18. A Noon-Day Group	W. P. Wright, Esq	Verboeckhoven.
19. The Council of Blood	A. Belmont, Esq	Gallait.
20. The Scarlet Letter	A. M. Cozzen, Esq	Leutze.
21. The Bone of Contention	J. Hoey, Esq	Desdreux.
22. Last Honors to Egmont and Horne	W. P. Wright, Esq	Gallait.
23. The Fruit Dealer	M. O. Roberts, Esq	Van Hamme
24. An Assault on Constantine	A. Belmont, Esq	Vernet.
25. Hetty and the Indians	J. Hoey, Esq	Schussel.
26. Before the Wind	W. Young, Esq	Robins.
27. France Triumphant	T. J. Bryan, Esq	Prud'hon.
28. The Good Sister	A. Belmont, Esq	Merle.
29. The Sleigh Ride	W. H. Webb, Esq	Ranney.
30. The Poacher	A. Belmont, Esq	Brias.
31. Anne of Austria's Shoulder Knot	W. P. Wright, Esq	Fleury.
32. The Sparking of Ichabod Crane	W. H. Osborn, Esq	Huntington
33. Cavalier Prisoners	H. L. Jaques, Esq	Campassen.
34. The Billiard Saloon	A. Belmont, Esq	Chamet.
35. The Fisherman's Family	J. C. Force, Esq	Shayer.
36. The Virgin and Child	T. J. Bryan, Esq	Mabuse,
37. The Sack of Rome	A. Belmont, Esq	Fleury.
38. The Sailor's Return	W. H. Webb, Esq	Hubner.
39. The Duel	W. P. Wright, Esq	Ulysee.
40. The U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence	W. Young, Esq	Plageman.

A NEW EDITION OF

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

GEMS FROM THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Photographed from the Originals, by A. A. Turner, and reproduced (for the first time) under the superintendence of B. Frodsham, with Letter-press descriptive of each work. 1 elegant vol., large 4to., with 52 fine Photographs. Elegant, in morocco, $50.

D. A. & Co. Have Just Published.

SNOW-FLAKE ALBUM.

CLOUD CRYSTALS: A Snow-Flake Album, collected and edited by a Lady. 1 elegant vol., small qto. in extra cloth, $3 50; cloth gilt, $5; morocco, $7 50.

THE WREATH OF BEAUTY. Edited by John R. G. Hassard. 1 vol. imperial 8vo., embellished with sixteen steel Portraits, beautifully printed, and richly bound in best Turkey morocco, $12 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ALTOGETHER, THIS SUPERB EDITION IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MUCH-TO-BE-COVETED GIFT-BOOKS THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS YET PRODUCED."—*New-York Commercial.*

C. SCRIBNER,

No. 124 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Has just published an entirely new edition,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

In one vol. small quarto, with THIRTY ADDITIONAL ENGRAVINGS—in all, 80 Illustrations.

BITTER-SWEET;

A Poem, by J. G. Holland. Author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," "Lessons in Life," &c.

A new and elegantly illustrated Edition, printed on new type, for this edition, with eighty illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings, by E. J. Whitney, Esq. Bound in extra illuminated cloth, full gilt, $6; in Turkey antique, $8. Each style put up in a neat box.

"Mr. Whitney's illustrations are exquisitely beautiful, the designs eminently chaste and appropriate. They are gems indeed. Some of these beautiful pictures are engraved by Mr. Whitney himself, and the remainder by artists of the highest skill and reputation. Never, perhaps, did artists design so faithfully and delicately *illustrate* the sentiment and narrative of a text, and never perhaps, did text supply more pure and elevating and thoroughly natural thought and sentiment to evoke the finest powers and genius of the artist. Altogether, this superb edition of 'Bitter-Sweet' is one of the most beautiful and much-to-be-coveted gift-books that the American press has yet produced."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Only 200 Copies of this Edition left, and another Edition cannot be issued this season.

"ROUND THE BLOCK."

D. APPLETON, & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

ROUND THE BLOCK:

AN AMERICAN NOVEL,

With Illustrations.

One Volume, 12mo, Cloth. $1 50

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Book 1.—New-Year's Day.—Chap. 1. The Block. 2. Three Bachelors. 3. Peeps. 4. Quigg. 5. Pleasure as business. 6. Something hidden. 7. The boy Bog. 8. Maltboy's twentieth affair. 9. Mrs. Slapman at home. 10. Infirmities of Genius.

Book 2.—Polishing.—Chap. 1. The Enigma. 2. A delicate proposition. 3. An auxiliary of modern civilization. 4. Miss Pillbody. 5. A friend in need. 6. Branching out. 7. The little pupil.

Book 3.—The Trial of the Serpent.—Chap. 1. "One—two—three—four." 2. The filling board. 3. Sneaking justified. 4. Up in the air. 6. Tongues of fire.

Book 4.—Children of the World.—Chap 1. Myndert Van Quintem and Son. 2. Buying good behavior. 3. The young monster. 4. Wesley Toffles. 5. The Panorama of Africa.

Book 5.—Manœuvres.—Chap. 1. Stolen—more than a purse. 2. Considerations of High Art. 3. Loving afar off. 6. Legerdemain.

Book 6.—Mysteries of the Night.—Chap. 1. The Unknown Hand. 2. In Vain—In Vain. 3. The Clashing Orbs. 4. A Vision of Horrors. 5. What the Morning Brought.

Book 7.—Journeyings Against Fate.—Chap. 1. Pea-Shooting as a Science. 2. By Steam. 3. Pigworth, J. P. 4. Stoop. 5. An Audience Analyzed. 6. Humors of the Many-Headed. 7. Scenes not in the Bills.

Book 8.—A Dramatic Interlude.—Chap. 1. The Overture. 2. Curtain up. 3. Act Second. 4. How the Play Ended.

Book 9.—The Inquest.—Chap. 1. Coroner and Jury. 2. Statement of the Prisoner. 3. Justice goes to Dinner. 4. Light in the Prison. 5. The Sorrow of White Hairs. 6. What Paper, Types and Ink can do, 7. Pet as a Witness. 8. The Benificence of Fire Bells. 9. An Old Man's Offering.

Book 10.—Done on Both Sides.—Chap. 1. A Fisher of Men. 2. Playing with the Line. 3. Pulling in. 4. The 1st of May. 5. Demolition of Certain Air-Castles. 6. Mr. Whedell's Creditors in Convention Assembled. 7. Deus ex Machina.

Book 11.—Discoveries.—Chap. 1. The Old House Revisited. 2. A Posthumous Secret. 3. Overtop finds a Sensible Woman. 4, Innocence on a Slippery Road. 5. Bog's Open Sesame. 6. Tracked. 7. Found and Lost.

Book 12.—Speculations, Pecuniary and Matrimonial.—Chap. 1. The Cosmopolitan Window Fastener. 2. Middle-aged Cupid. 3. Slapman vs. Slapman. 4. How Overtop Sealed a Contract in a Way Unknown to Chitty. 5. A Returned Californian. 6. Revelations of a Laugh.

Book 13.—The Strange Lady.—Chap. 1. A Story of the Past. 2, Possible Love. 3. Uncle and Niece.

Book 14.—Happy Days.—Chap. 1. Owners of the Beautiful. 2. The Last of a Mystery. 3. Love Crowned. 4. Five Years.

The End.

CAVALRY;

ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT AND USES IN WAR.

BY J. ROEMER, LL. D.,

Late an officer of cavalry in the service of the Netherlands.

"I am exceedingly pleased with it, and regard it as a very valuable addition to our military literature. It will certainly be regarded as a standard work; and I know of none so valuable to our cavalry officers."—*George B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.*

"I have read it with great interest, and was much gratified to find such rare merit bestowed on a subject so comparatively little understood by the public generally. I cordially recommend it to the officers of the cavalry arm of our service."—*A. Pleasonton, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.*

"A noble specimen of a class of books called into being by the exigencies of the times."—*New-York Times.*

"Reading, culture and practical experience united give this work a value and importance that will cause it to be regarded as a standard authority."—*New-York Herald.*

"The author presents his statements with great animation and vigor; his pages glow with the freshness of life; his manner is that of one who is conscious of being master of his grounds; and his sharp, exact and lucid expositions give the reader a sense of being at home also."—*New-York Tribune*

"We can truly say that from no single volume have we obtained so much information on the art of war as from this."—*Philadephia Press.*

"By far the best treatise upon cavalry and its uses in the field which has yet been published in this country."—*Boston Journal.*

"Un de ces livres qui restent, pour faire plus tard date et authorité."—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

"An extensive treatise on cavalry, embracing not only that arm, but the arm of war in general."—*London Atheneum.*

"The work is illustrated with one hundred and twenty-seven elegant engravings on wood, and in point of typography, &c., is one of the handsomest military books published in this country, as certainly it is the most complete treatise on cavalry in English, and as far as we know in any other language."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

In one large octavo volume, beautifully printed on tinted paper. Elegantly illustrated with 127 fine wood engravings. $5. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

PUBLISHED BY

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

NEW WORK

ON

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

MESSRS. SHELDON & COMPANY,

No. 335 Broadway,

WILL PUBLISH ON

SATURDAY, Dec. 12,

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT RAIKES AND WILLIAM FOX.

BY JOHN CARROLL POWER.

One vol. 12mo., illustrated with two portraits on steel, price $1.

THE WIFE'S STRATAGEM—A BOOK FOR grown folks, by "Aunt Fanny," author of Nightcaps, Mittens, Socks, Pet Books, &c. Cloth, $1. Paper, 50c.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

P. F. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 BROADWAY.

(Large store corner of White-st.,)

have just opened an immense assortment of latest Paris and London novelties in

SCARFS,

Neck-ties, Gloves, Robes, Hosiery; Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons; Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c., which they are prepared to sell at JUST ONE PROFIT LESS than the usual retail prices. Also, for sale as above, 5,000 dozen gents' superior quality three and four ply Linen

COLLARS

at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents single; warranted fully equal to the collars usually retailed at $2 50 to $3 per dozen.

INK! INK! INK! INK!

COMBINED

WRITING AND COPYING

INK.

Equally good for copying or book-keeping.

WARRANTED

To flow as freely as any writing fluid.

To give a perfect and instantaneous copy.

Not to thicken or mould.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.

PEREGO'S

UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED WILL attend a meeting on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at No. 331 5th-st. A Committee will be appointed to present a petition to Congress to get the $100 bounty.

THE COMMITTEE.

LUDEMANN, MULLER, LINZ, LIBERTY.

1863
FIRST PREMIUM
AWARDED
AT THE STATE FAIRS OF
NEW YORK.
VERMONT.
ILLINOIS.
MICHIGAN.
IOWA.
INDIANA.
KENTUCKY.
PENNSYLVANIA.
OHIO

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES

were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salerooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROMAN SCARFS

SENT BY MAIL

EVERYWHERE

3,600 DOZEN PURE ROMAN SCARFS,

Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

$1 50 AND $2 EACH.

A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the cash and six cents for postage.

Very fine Gold-plated Scarf Pins or Rings,

At $1 50 each.

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by Post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL

OVERSHIRTS,

the largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each, all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be inclosed—63 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ALSO, FINE WHITE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

The Cash can be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods.

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

J. T. ELLIS

IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS

FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

At No. 939 Broadway,

Corner 22d-st.

Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I am now finishing a large number of Instruments of splendid tone, in richly carved cases. Price from $500 to $800. Plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every Instrument fully warranted. See testimonials of the principal pianists in this City in favor of my new-scale Pianos.

WM. B. BRADBURY,

No. 427 Broome-st.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

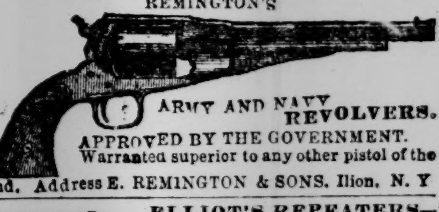
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,

No. 66½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; safe; rapidly loaded and fired. Trade supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., 404 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

Office, No. 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

HOME CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The managers of the Home for the Friendless propose to hold a Charity Bazaar, in aid of this institution during the week commencing Dec. 14, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st. Useful articles, of every description, are solicited, especially ready-made clothing, for children or adults, of a quality that, if not transmuted into funds, may be used with economy for our large Home household. Whatever may be contributed for this object will be duly acknowledged and gratefully appreciated.

Department of Finance,
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes.
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburgh, per steamer *Saxonia*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. The mail for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *City of New York*, will close on the same day, at 7½ o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 9, 1863—1 o'clock P. M. }

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Hall Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman ——.

Bill of Henry Cogan, for fitting up Tenth District, one hundred and thirteen East Eleventh-street, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of A. T. Canfield, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Isaac C. Keyser, for fitting up the polls of First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts, Nineteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill of James Mackean, for fitting up polls in Second District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Hall & Ruckel to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, number two hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. Crane & Son to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, number two hundred and three West-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the resolution granting permission to Frederick Falkland to keep a refreshment stand at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, which was passed by the Common Council, on the twenty-ninth of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Whereas, In the increased cost of every article of consumption, house rent, fuel, &c., adding to the expense of living at least fifty per cent. and from the appearance of matters this rate of expense will continue, if not become further increased; and

Whereas, The salaries of certain of the officers and clerks in the Finance Department were fixed at a time when their duties were less arduous and the expense of living much less, and in view of the increasing amount of labor thrown on the Auditing Bureau caused by the natural rise and increasing importance of this City; therefore be it

Resolved, That the salaries of the officers and Clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

	Per annum.
Auditor of Accounts to	$5,000
First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to	3,500
Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to	2,500
First General Clerk	2,000
Second General Clerk	2,000
Third General Clerk	1,500

Resolved, That article four of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended as follows: There shall be an additional Clerk at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a Messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries, and the appointment of such additional Clerk and Messenger to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amounts and such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee of Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of an ordinance providing means for the extension of the Croton Water Works.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the ordinance.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—4.

The above vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the paper was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to renumber Twenty-second-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Liberty-street, from its junction with Maiden-lane to the North River; also Maiden-lane, from its junction with Liberty-street, to the East River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department presented a report to pave West-street, between Piers numbers four and five, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks in Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, where necessary.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to take from the table a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the condition of the various station-houses (being Document number eighteen of the Board of Aldermen.)

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Police.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of ———, the sister of the late John T. Culligan, Messenger to the Board of Councilmen, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services to Committees of said Board for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that Twenty second-street, from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and second, that the sidewalks in Twenty-second-street, from four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-first-street be regulated and graded from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-fifth-street, from three hundred feet east of Eleventh-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, be repaved to the grade, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Alderman Long moved to lay the same over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Long—1.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—11.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution to set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide where necessary, in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that West Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half and the City the remainder.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for the use of Engine Company number Thirteen, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay to Hugh Humes the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for overtime on the work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount, so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh Humes, for the purposes indicated in the said resolution, be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Mitchell, Ryers—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from Brigadier-General Hays, requesting authority to remove the recruiting barracks now in the Park to the Battery.

(By Board of Councilmen, permission granted.)

By Board of Aldermen, the following resolution substituted for the action of the Board of Councilmen, viz.:

Resolved that the Street Commissioner be empowered and authorized to allow barracks to be erected on the Battery in the City of New-York, upon the removal of those now located in the City Hall Park; provided that the said barracks shall be erected under the superintendence and direction of the proper State authorities, subject to the approval of the Street Commissioner, and that the control of said barracks, when erected shall be and remain in the hands of the State authorities.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to flag sidewalks in Twenty-second-street, between the Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Cornelia-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged from number ten Varick-street to the corner of Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be reset in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chip, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley and Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalk on the southwesterly corner of Forty-second street and Tenth-avenue be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the removal of night-soil from the City, and setting apart piers for the use of night scavengers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of building a new house for Hose Company number Fifty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Tenth-avenue, west side, between number five hundred and fifteen and Forty-third-street, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the City and the other half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-sixth street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners benefited thereby, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, to build a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

And, on motion of Alderman Fox, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1863, }
One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 6 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

In the absence of the President at roll-call, Councilman Brice moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

PETITONS.

By Councilman Murray—

Petition of residents of the Sixteenth Ward, in the vicinity of the location of Engine Company number Twenty-four, to have the engine returned to that neighborhood, and that a temporary location be procured for said company.

In connection therewith Councilman Murray presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to rent the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at a rent not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Subsequently Councilman Hays moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

BILLS.

By the President—

Bill of James McGowan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fourth District, Sixth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of James McCormick, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of William Darling, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Third District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of George W. Butt, amounting to one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars, for furnishing coaches to the officers of the Russian fleet.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on the Reception of the Russian Embassy.

By Councilman Haviland—

Bill of Henry C. Burdett, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Haviland—

Bill of Garrett Demerest, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Michael Corey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fifth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the County Clerk be and he is hereby requested to furnish this Board, at its next meeting, with a list of the Commissioners of Deeds whose term of office has already expired, or will expire by the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Downs, sister of the late John F. Cullagan, Messenger to the Board of Councilmen, for services rendered by said Cullagan to Committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, said amount to be taken from appropriation of City Contingencies, or from any appropriation having an unexpended balance in the City Treasury.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Robert Grace to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be charged to the property-owners, and one-half to be paid by the City.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brady—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Montgomery-street, from Henry-street to Madison-street, to connect with sewer in Madison-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to H. G. Harley, number two hundred and seventy-one Grand-street, corner Forsyth, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Hall & Buckel to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number two hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grades of Eighth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be established, and the avenue between said points graded and worked as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners benefited, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacy B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the funds of said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, opposite the Church of the Nativity

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the Complaint and Payroll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Theall for the sum of five hundred dollars, the same to be payment for services rendered to the Appeal Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as Messenger, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, said well to be built under the direction and supervision of the Croton Water Department, and they receiving the usual compensation for permit for the same.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Andrew J. Cregan to place a transparency in front of the premises number forty-eight Essex-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Resolution that permission be given to T. R. Ryers to place a sign in front of his place of business, number fifty-five Norfolk-street.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Carson, for fitting up poll in Eleventh District, Ninth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Clarin, for fitting up election polls in Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Robert Walker, for fitting up polls in First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, Seventh Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Palmer Brothers, for fitting up polls, in Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, Tenth Ward, and Seventh Districts, Thirteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of D. B. Dwire, for fitting up polls in Eighth and Ninth Districts, Sixth Ward, and Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, Fourteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Higgins, for fitting up polls in Sixth District, Seventh Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Zeno Bawham, for fitting up Fifth District of the Fifteenth Ward poll.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of W. R. Supple, for fitting up Eleventh District of the Twenty-first Ward poll.

By Board of Alderman, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of George W. Jenkins, for fitting up First District of the Twelfth Ward poll.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James McCabe, for fitting up Fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward poll.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Isaac Kraus, for fitting up Eighth District of the Seventh Ward poll.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Richard Scully, for fitting up First, Second Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of the First Ward polls.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Olvaney, for fitting up Seventh District of the Seventh Ward poll.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Isaac Kraus, for fitting up Eighth Election District, Seventh Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of M. Hoy, for fitting up Third Election District, Seventeenth Ward, amounting to nine dollars and seventy cents.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, for fitting up Fourteen Election Districts, Sixth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Noonan, for fitting up Sixth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William Schneider, for fitting up Fifth Election District, Tenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

REPORT.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in relation to bills of E. Van Ranst for coach hire.

Which was laid over.

BILLS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of William Guntzer, amounting to nine dollars and seventy-one cents, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of M. Cotter, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Fourteenth Ward.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of Anthony Cowan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Second Election District, Fourteenth Ward.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number eight hundred and fifty, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-one, (61,) the same to be similar in all respects to the carriage of Hose Company number Forty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—8.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

Preamble relative to the offer of Middleton Bell to remove the night-soil from the City, with resolution amending section fourteen of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, chapter thirty, relative to the removal of night-soil.

Councilman Repper moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a fire-hydrant be placed at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalks of Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second street, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

The President here assumed the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement immediately, the entire expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, Houghtalin, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—12.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-nine, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting ordinance creating the office of Deputy Contract Clerk in the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, McVay, Brandon, Russell—4.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the accompanying ordinance for the paving of Third-avenue, from the Bowery to Forty-fourth-street, with trap-block, the City to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited, be and it is hereby adopted, and that the ordinance for same pavement passed March twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be and it is hereby repealed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Gross called up General Order eight hundred and ninety-three, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen to pay clerks for services to Committees and so forth.

Objection being made.

Councilman Hays moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of considering such paper.

Which was carried.

The resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, McVay—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the accompanying ordinance for the paving of Second-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-fourth street, with trap-block pavement, the City to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited thereby, be and it is hereby adopted, and that the ordinance passed October three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the same pavement, be and it is hereby repealed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the accompanying ordinance for the paving of Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, with trap-block, the City to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited, be and it is hereby adopted, and that the ordinance for same pavement, passed December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be and it is hereby repealed.

Councilman Gross moved to amend, by striking out, both from the resolution and ordinance, the words "the City to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited thereby."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the annual salary of the Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars, and said increase of salary to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of "City Contingencies."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, tenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1863, }
One o'clock P. M. }

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Henry was called to the chair.

The minutes of December 7 and 8 were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Bill of E. W. Henry, for fitting up election polls, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman ——

Bill of Stephen O'Hara, for fitting up Thirteenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of J. R. Earl, for fitting up four districts in the Eleventh Ward, amounting to forty dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman ——

Bill of David Moran, for fitting up Eleventh District of the Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Albert Van Wemple to deliver goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and five West-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Aldermen Fox—

Resolved, That the salary of the Ticket Clerk in the City Inspector's Department be and is hereby increased to the sum of twelve hundred dollars, the same to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and purchase a lot of ground for a location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have the Seventh-avenue opened from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Whereas, A judgment has been recovered against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, in the second circuit, by William P. Sheffield, for the sum of ten thousand dollars; and

Whereas, It is deemed advisable that said judgment should be reviewed, upon a writ of error, by the Supreme Court of the United States; and

Whereas, It is necessary, in order to have said writ of error operate as a stay of execution upon said judgment, that a bond should be executed by and on behalf of the Corporation, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment to said Sheffield of all damages and costs which he may sustain, in case the Corporation fail to make good their plea upon said writ of error; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, That David T. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, be and he hereby is authorized and directed to affix the Corporate seal to the bond to be given upon said writ of error.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, This Common Council has learned, with feelings of deep regret, of the death of Col. Timothy O'Meara, Ninetieth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Irish Legion, who fell at the battle of Chattanooga; and,

Whereas, Col. O'Meara was long and favorably known for his patriotic and ardent zeal in the cause of his country, having served with distinguished honor in several battles of the Mexican War; and,

Whereas, At the outbreak of the present rebellion, Col. O'Meara was selected by the late Col. Kennedy, as an officer of the Tammany regiment, (Forty-second regiment New-York Volunteers,) and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain, serving, in that capacity, at the disastrous fight at Ball's Bluff, where he was taken prisoner; and,

Whereas, After his exchange and release from confinement, he was appointed to the command of the Ninetieth regiment Illinois Volunteers, recruited in the city of Chicago, and assigned to service under General Grant, during his memorable campaign, commencing with his advance on Vicksburgh, and culminating in the glorious field of Chattanooga, serving with honor to himself and credit to the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That in commemoration of the high and patriotic actions displayed on all occasions by the late Colonel Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Irish Legion, formerly Captain of the Tammany regiment (Forty-second regiment New-York Volunteers), that the sympathies and condolence of this Common Council are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the bereaved relations and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room be given to the family of the deceased for the reception of his remains preparatory to interment.

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council will attend the funeral, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Clerk to the Collector of City Revenue be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington Markets, whose salary shall be increased to the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on Assessments from consideration of a petition of E. S. Morris for relief from assessment.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over

Alderman Long moved to discharge Committee on Roads, from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen, to pay Terence McGuire for extra work on contract for regulating Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying James Johnson for materials furnished to build house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of renumbering Fifth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for opening Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Madison-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for Central Park extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for opening Madison-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for Central Park extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for Central Park extension.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of James McGowan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fourth District, Sixth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James McCormack, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William Darling, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Third District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Henry C. Burdett, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Ninth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Garrett Demarest, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Ninth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Corey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll Fifth District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William Guntzer, amounting to nine dollars and seventy-one cents, for fitting up election poll of Twelfth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of M. Cotter, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Fourteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Anthony Conlin, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Second District, Fourteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert Gran to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty Sixth-avenue, provided the same does not interfere with the public thoroughfare, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with ordinance creating the office of Deputy Contract Clerk in the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to build a new engine for Engine Company Number Sixteen.

Which was laid over.

PAPARS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a new carriage be built for Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that West Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the other half by the property owners.

Recommitted to the Committee, subsequently reconsidered, and on Yeas and Nays concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Tenth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street, be paved with trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Manhattan-street, both east and west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth streets, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth streets, be curbed, guttered and sidewalks of the same be flagged a space eight feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—10

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertize for a lot of ground to be within the following boundaries, viz.: North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Ninth-avenues, for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Farley, Long—8.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to place a fire-hydrant in Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars in favor of each of the regular attendant reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting the proceedings of the said Boards during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such warrants to be drawn upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto, and to be charged to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate fund having a balance sufficient for the purpose.

Which was laid over

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James B. Nicholson for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the Institution of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hugh Kelley, in behalf of the House of Industry, in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said House of Industry, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that First-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first-street, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remaining half, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that the sidewalks in front of numbers one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-four and one hundred and eighty-six Hudson-street, be flagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second-avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, to pave avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street, with cobble stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to flag, &c., Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the Harlem River.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, December 10, 1863 }
4 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Bryce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of Monday, December seven, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Affidavits of P. Heiderman, J. Bonicum and F. Caffrey, relative to the claim of J. Bonicum for remuneration for loss of horse.

Which were referred to the Finance Committee.

By Councilman Jones—

Remonstrance of parties doing business in the vicinity of number two hundred and fifty Bowery, against the obstruction of the sidewalk.

Which was referred to the Councilmen representing that Senatorial District.

BILLS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of John Clark, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Bill of William H. Gedney, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Third Election District of the Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to have a new steam-engine of the first-class built for Engine Company number Thirty-five, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Hall and Ruckel to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises number two hundred and eighteen Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Edward B. Simmons be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That Hugh Murray be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where not already properly done; also to reset curb and gutter stones, where the same may be necessary; under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, half at the expense of the property-owners and half at the expense of the City—the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Thomas Abbott, formerly Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, did, in accordance with the terms of certain resolutions adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor April twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, enlist in the service of the United States under the conditions of said resolutions, that his salary should continue to be paid to his representatives: and,

Whereas, No successor was appointed in said office, as by law provided, up to the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and,

Whereas, No payment has been made from or since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding said Abbott was and continued to be a member of the Tammany regiment from this City, during the said time and at the battle of Antietam was wounded and rendered a cripple for life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of attorney of said Thomas Abbott for the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for balance of salary due said Abbott as Health Warden, and that the same be charged and paid from the appropriation of City Contingencies or any other suitable appropriation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the County Clerk, transmitting a list of the Commissioners of Deeds whose terms of office have expired during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Received, directed to be entered in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Albert Van Wannple to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises number two hundred and five West-street, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sidewalks in front of numbers one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-four and one hundred and eighty-six Hudson-street be flagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Preamble, reciting that a judgment has been obtained against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by William Sheffield for ten thousand dollars, which judgment it is desirable to have reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, for which purpose a bond must be executed, with resolution that David T. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council, be authorized to affix the Corporate seal to the bond to be given upon said writ of error.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hugh Kelly, in behalf of the House of Industry in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the funds of said House of Industry, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James B. Nicholson, in behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation, in aid of the funds of the Institution of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Preamble reciting the increased cost of living, &c.; that salaries of certain officers in the Finance Department were fixed at a time when their duties were less arduous and the expenses of living much less, with resolutions, first, that the salaries of the officers and Clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditor of Accounts to	$5,000 per annum
First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to	3,500 per annum
Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to	2,500 per annum
First General Clerk	2,000 per annum
Second General Clerk	2,000 per annum
Third General Clerk	1,500 per annum

—and second, that article four of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended as follows: "There shall be an additional Clerk at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a Messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries, and the appointment of such additional Clerk and Messenger to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amounts of such increase be taken from the appropriation for 'City Contingencies.'"

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Bill of Henry Cogan, for fitting up Tenth District, one hundred and thirteen east Eleventh-street, ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. T. Canfield, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Twentieth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Isaiah Keyser, for fitting up polls of First, Second, third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts, Nineteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Mackean, for fitting up polls in Second District, Twelfth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Twenty-first street be regulated and graded from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolutions, first, that Twenty-second-street, from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and second, that the sidewalks in Twenty-second-street, from four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Twenty-ninth-street, from three hundred feet east of Eleventh-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, be repaved to the grade, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners benefited thereby, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that Forty-fourth street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the other half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that permission be given to C. Crane & Son to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, number two hundred and three West-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the resolution granting permission to Frederick Falkland to keep a refreshment stand at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, which was passed by the Common Council on the twenty-sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged from number ten Varick-street, to the corner of Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourns, it adjourn till to-morrow, the eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen with resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Philip Haas, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, being amount due him for salary from the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, as Interpreter to the Third District Court, the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be charged to and taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salary of the Complaint Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company number Eighteen on the property purchased by the Comptroller at number eight and one-half Stone-street.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifth-avenue, from the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street to the middle of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-avenue, from the middle of the block, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, to Thirty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the plankwalk on "Country-row," West Washington Market, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution, that Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the pier at Manhattanville, North River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for construction of house on the site recently purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-eight, the said house to be similar in all respects to the house of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new carriage for Hose Company number Twenty-five, to be in all respects similar to the one now in use by Hose Company number Twenty-seven.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the City and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Councilman Gross moved to amend by inserting after the word "pavement" the words "except the space between the railroad tracks."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Avenue B, from Houston-street to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Webster, Haviland, McGrath, Murray—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Murray—11.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Councilman Webster moved to strike from the resolution all after the words "Croton Aqueduct Department."

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "Lexington" and inserting "Fourth" in lieu thereof.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; one-half of the expense to be paid by the City and the remaining half by the property owners.

Councilman Webster moved to amend said resolution by striking out all after the words "Croton Aqueduct Department," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the property owners to pay all the expense."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that East Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice—13.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "Second" and inserting "Third" in lieu thereof, and also by striking out all after the words "Croton Aqueduct Department," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the property owners to pay all the expense."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number eight hundred and eighty-two, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Webster moved to substitute for the above resolution the following:

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and also one in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to connect with the sewer thus proposed to be built in Third-avenue, the said work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number eight hundred and ninety-one, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars each in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Commissioners of Health, and also for the same amount each in favor of the Chairman of the Committees on Finance of both Boards of the Common Council for their services as members of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Brady, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Councilman Murray called up General Order number eight hundred and ninety-seven and a half, being a petition of residents of the Sixteenth Ward, in the vicinity of the location of Engine Company number Twenty-four, to have the engine returned to that neighborhood, and that a temporary location be procured for said Company, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to rent the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at a rent not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number eight hundred and ninety-seven, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Superintendent of Markets, quarterly, at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the use of a horse and wagon, to date from the eleventh of May last, which sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend by adding after the word "markets" the words "also, the Superintendent of Street Improvements, and also the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, each."

Councilman Brice moved that the paper lay over.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles A. Stetson, Junior, for the amount of the annexed bill, viz., thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, for entertainment furnished returning regiments by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, together with interest until paid on the different items of such bill from the respective times when the entertainment was furnished as in said bill specified, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Resolved, further, That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of said Charles A. Stetson, Jr., for the annexed bill of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing banquet to the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet, by order of the Common Council, together with interest until paid on such amount, from the date of furnishing such banquet, as in said bill specified, and that this last amount be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for the reception of the Admiral and Officers of the Russian fleet.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "to its appropriate account," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order, number four hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a special committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expences incident to such celebration.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-third, so much of said resolution adopted as relates to the appointment of a committee, and so much as relates to the appropriation laid over.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman McGrath called up General Order, number eight hundred and thirty-nine, being a resoluton, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number fifty-one, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, First and Second avenues.

Councilman McGrath moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Twenty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Twenty-third."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the chepest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $3 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A 6 7-8 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, very little used, made by the celebrated City maker, Stoddart, will be sold cheap, at No. 133 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"UNION COLLECTION"—50 DUETTS FOR PIano and violin, 50 cents; Musical Omnibus—700 tunes for violin, flute or cornet, $1; "Bugle Call"—50 new patriotic songs and quartettes, 50 cents; silk and Italian violin strings 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TO LET—NOS. 2, 4, AND 5 DEPAU-ROW—ELEgant houses, built for the family of the late Francis Depau, and recently fitted up in the most comfortable manner, some of them partly furnished and having a stable. Inquire of A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shoud fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

———— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
———— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
———— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 562 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army and Clothing Equipage in this City,

Cavalry Uniform Jackets,
Artillery Uniform Coats.
Sets of Brigade Headquarters Books,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of the material of which they propose to make the jackets, state in their bids the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets, or Books," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 20th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the use of the Quartermaster-General's Office.

COCOA MATTING.

Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer; the price per square yard to include making, binding and fitting to each room, and putting down the same complete, in the best manner; measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained.

OFFICE CHAIRS.

Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner; sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Acting Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

2,000 15-inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10 inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.

3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief Ordnance.

OFFICE COM. OF SUB. VOL. SER.,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, COOKED RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
or 1½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¾ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— *be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of* $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. } ————

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming more than one price, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Dec. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this bureau until 3 o'clock on the 21st December, instant, for one thousand barrels Navy Beef, and fifteen hundred barrels Navy Pork. The Beef, Pork and barrels to conform to the Navy standard, with the exception of iron hoops; the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1863.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 3, 1864, (to be decided by the 10th,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of Kansas and Territories of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California. Proposals are also invited for four years' service, (from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.)

KANSAS.

14258 From Atchison, by Lancaster, Kinnekuk, Kickapoo, Long Chain, Seneca, Laramie Creek, Guittard's, Oketo, Otoe, Pawnee, (Nebraska Territory,) Grayson's, Big Sandy, Thompson's, Kiawa, Little Blue, Liberty Farm, Lone Tree, Thirty-two-mile Creek, Summit, Hooks, Fort Kearney, Platte Station, Craig, Plum Creek, Willow Island, Midway, Gilman's Cottonwood Springs, Cold Springs, Fremont Springs, Elk Horn, Alkali Lake, Sand Hill, Diamond Springs, South Platte, Julesburgh, (Colorado Territory,) Antelope, Spring Hill, Dennison's Valley Station, Kelly's, Beaver Creek, Bijoy, Fremont's Orchard, Eagle's Nest, Latham, Cache, La Pondre, Sherwood's, Laporte, Boner, Cherokee, (Idaho Territory,) Virginia Dale, Willow Springs, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Cooper Creek, Rock Creek, Medicine Bow, Fort Halleck, Elk Mountain, Pass Creek, North Platte, Sage Creek, Pine Grove, Bridger's Pass, Sulphur Springs, Waskie, Duck Lake, Dug Springs, Laclede, Big Pond, Black Buttes, Rock Point, Salt Wells, Rock Springs, Green River, Lone Tree, (Utah Territory,) South Bend, Church Buttes, Millerville, Fort Bridger, Muddy, Quaking Asp Springs, Bear River, Needle Rock, Echo Canon, Hanging Rock, Weaver, Daniels, Kimballs' and Mountain Dale, to Salt Lake City, 1,220 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)

Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City thirteenth day by 8 A. M., (288 hours.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.

Arrive at Atchison thirteenth day by 2 P. M., (288 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City fifteenth day by 8 A. M., (336 hours.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.

Arrive at Atchison fifteenth day by 2 P. M., (336 hours.)

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

UTAH TERRITORY.

14620 From Salt Lake City, by Traveler's Rest, Rock Wells, Joe Dug Out, Fort Crittenden, No Name, Rush Valley, Point Lookout, Simpson's Springs, River Bed, Dug Way, Black Rock, Fish Springs, Boyd's Willow Springs, Canon Station, Deep Creek, Prairie Gate, Antelope Springs, Spring Valley, Shell Creek, Gold Canon Butte, Mountain Springs, Ruby Valley, (Nevada Territory,) Jacob's Wells, Diamond Springs, Sulphur Springs, Robert's Creek, Camp Station, Dry Creek, Cape Horn, Simpson's Park, Reese River, Mount Airy, Castle Rock, Edwards Creek, Cold Springs, Middle Gate, Fair View, Mountain Well, Still Water, Old River, Bisly's, Nevada, and Desert Wells, to Virginia City, 658 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.;

Arrive at Virginia City seventh day by 9 A. M., (144 hours;)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day by 10 A. M., (144 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.;

Arrive at Virginia City eighth day by 9 A. M., (168 hours;)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 10 A. M., (168 hours;)

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

15755 From Virginia City, by Carson, Genoa, Friday's, Yank's, Strawberry, Webster, Moss, Sportsman's Hall, and Placerville (California,) to Folsom City, 140 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (24 hours.)

Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.;

Arrive at Virginia City next day by 8 A. M., (24 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Folsom City third day by 10 A. M., (48 hours.)

Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.;

Arrive at Virginia City third day by 8 A. M. (48 hours.)

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

14355 from Latham, by Big Bend, Fort Lupton, and Pierson's, to Denver City, 65 miles and back, daily.

Leave Denver daily at 8 A. M.;

Arrive at Latham same day, by 8 P. M., (12 hours;)

Leave Latham daily on the arrival of the mail from Atchison and from Salt Lake;

Arrive at Denver in twelve hours after.

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate; and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law.

It will be perceived that the schedules are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom City and back, conveying the *entire mail*, each way, in 19 days, eight months in the year; and in 23 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date, at the principal Post-offices. Bidders should be careful to postpay bids.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For dredging slip south side Pier No. 47 North River.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

Class I.—White Oak for Gun Carriages.
Class II.—White Pine and White Wood.
Class III.—White Ash and Hickory.
Class IV.—Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy-yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine, but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each navy-yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several navy-yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS. BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator,
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates,
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.